The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX.---NO. 8. WEEKLY EDITION. DECEMBER 30, 1871.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carriers (per week,) 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

WASHINGTON.

Pressure of Clerical Appointments.

A Comparison of Defalcations.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 26, 1871.

Mr. Bristow's Withdraws His Resignation.

Upon the special request of the President Solicitor General Bristow to-day withdrew his resignation.

A Comparison of Defalcations.

Senator Wilson expects, before his return from Massachusetts, to prepare a speech comparing the defalcations made during this administration with those of its predecessors, with the object of showing that they are far less in proportion to the moneys disbursed than at any time within twenty years.

Pressure for Clerical Appointments.

It is stated at several departments that the pressure now being made for clerical appointments under the Government is beyond all precedent. The reason alleged is the fear on the part of applicants that they cannot pass examination under the new civil service regulations, and desire to be appointed before the latter go into effect.

Badly Demoralized.

Facts which have been developed in the case of De Large show a bad state of demoralization all around. De Large gave his attorney to understand that if he would work up his case, he would provide for the payment of the latter out of his pay as a member of Congress. The attorney spent about six hundred dollars of his private funds in obtaining evidence, which De Large refused to pay, as also another bill of sixteen hundred dollars for services rendered by the same lawyer. On inquiry of the Sergeant-at-Arms, the attorney found that De Large had not only drawn his pay up to date, but also all arrearages for mileage, etc. The attorney now proposes to hold back all evidence, and allow Bowen to take the contested seat.

The Drummer Boy of Chicamauga Promoted.

John L. Clem, the drummer boy of Chicamauga, called at the White House this morning to tender his thanks to the President for his appointment to a Second Lieutenancy in the Twenty-fourth Infantry. In a letter to the President he says: "With the help of God I will try to render myself worthy of the position."

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 25, 1871.

Bristow's Resignation Not Accepted.

Quite a number of prominent politicians, with several legal gentlemen of high standing, have been using their influence through the day to have Solicitor General Bristow withdraw his resignation, and as yet the President has not accepted it.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 23, 1871.

Solicitor General Bristow has Resigned.

To take effect at once. A statement was printed here to-day to the effect that it was caused by his not receiving Mr. Akerman's place. The fact is, he tendered his resignation last September, before it was supposed Akerman would resign; but at the earnest request of the President withdrew it temporarily. For several months he has held the office at great personal sacrifice, and now retires against the wishes of the President and much to the regret of the Supreme Court. His retirement was prompted solely by a desire formed some months since to continue the practice of his profession.

A Word of Explanation.

Now that the smoke of the late fight in the Senate over retrenchment and reform has passed away, and charges are being made that the whole movement originated in hostility to the administration, a few words of explanation in this connection are necessary. On the morning that Congress convened the idea occured to Mr. Trumbull to offer a resolution reorganizing the old Retrenchment Committee; and without consultation with any one, he proceeded to draft the resolution which he subsequently offered. It was almost a verbatim copy of the resolution printed in the *Globe*, authorizing the appointment of the Committee of which Carl Schurz was Chairman under Andy Johnson's administration, and he disclaims any of the significance subsequently attached to it by Messrs. Conkling, Morton and Sherman as an anti-administration course. So far as Mr. Schurz is concerned, or any of those Republicans who voted for its adoption, the first they knew of the resolution was when Trumbull reported it in open session.

Gen. Schenck Withdraws from the Emma Mine.

Gen. Schenck has sent formal notice to the State Department that he has withdrawn from the Emma Mine. Upon the first strictures of the press of this country concerning the matter reaching him, he at once wrote to Secretary Fish, expressing surprise at the view taken. The State Department, in reply, indicated a wish that he should disconnect himself with the enterprise in question, which he immediately complied with.

WASHINGTON, December 26, 1871.

THE TAX ON DIVIDENDS, ETC.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in a communication to the Secretary of the Treasury, says he is of opinion that the amount of taxes paid or payable upon dividends, interest and undivided profits of corporations for the last five months of the calendar year 1870, is not far from two millions.

EVIDENCE WANTED IN THE TICHBORNE CASE.

A communication has been received at the Treasury Department from counsel for the defendants in the celebrated Tichborne case, in which the Secretary is asked to furnish him all the information in his possession concerning the whereabouts in certain months in 1854 of all registered vessels of the United States bearing the name of Asprey. It will be recollected that in the evidence in this case it was shown that the contestant for the Tichbone estates was a passenger in an English vessel named Bella, which foundered off Rio, on the South American coast, and that he was picked up, among others, by the captain of an American vessel named the Asprey.

Burning of C. A. Wood's House at Wheatland Pa.—Two Girls Perish in the Flames.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEATLAND, December 25, 1871.

A residence of this place belonging to C. A. Wood, of Pittsburgh, was burned on Saturday night. Two servant girls were burned in the house. The high wind blowing at the time carried burning brands over into the town, and burned two small houses, and also set fire to the boiler houses of the furnaces; but they were saved. Loss on Wood's house, $25,000; insurance, $15,000.

Fire at the Briceland House, Canonsburg, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANONSBURG, PA., December 26, 1871.

The Briceland House in this place caught fire to-day from a defective flue, and the entire building was threatened with destruction, but after the most determined efforts on the part of the citizens, it was saved. Mr. Briceland's loss is not less than one thousand dollars. There was no insurance, the policy having expired on the 16th of this month.

Damage by the Storm, at Shamburg, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SHAMBURG, PA., December 26, 1871.

During the severe gale, on Saturday evening, some thirty oil derricks were blown down, two engine houses burned, and one big boiler exploded, at and about Shamburg. The explosion was caused by the derrick falling on the big boiler house, closing the safety valve, which also caused the fire at each engine house.

Safe Works at Canton to be Rebuilt.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., December 25, 1871.

A meeting of the citizens of Canton was held this afternoon, at which over one thousand days' labor were tendered for the rebuilding, free of charge, of the iron safe works of Diebold & Kenzle, which were blown down by the gale of Saturday. A Committee was also appointed to increase the number of days to two thousand or more.

Fatal Accident to a Drunken Man at Bourbon, Ind.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BOURBON, IND, December 26, 1871.

Edward Heisel fell from his wagon yesterday (Christmas) while in a fit of intoxication. His head came in contact with a sharp stick, which penetrated the brain, causing instant death. Deceased was a farmer, residing three miles north of this place.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Message from the President.

Covering Correspondence Called for by the House in Regard to Matters in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, December 21.—The President sent a brief message to the House of Representatives to-day, in response to the resolution offered by Gen. Banks on the 6th inst., requesting information relating to the execution of medical students in Havana, and the failure of the Spanish Government to carry out in its West India colonies the reforms particularly promised by statesmen in Spain. The correspondence commences as far back as September 13, 1870. In November of that year Secretary Fish addressed United States Minister Sickles a letter, in which the latter was instructed to represent to the Spanish Government the strong desire to have enforced the decree of emancipation of slavery in the Spanish West India Colonies. Spain owed it to herself to fulfill the just expectation of the civilized world in this respect. She owed it to the United States to carry out in good faith the repeated pledges.

Minister Sickles to Secretary Fish, January 19, 1871, says: He furnished the Minister of Colonies with a copy of the latter's note respecting slavery and political reforms in Cuba and Porto Rico. The Minister informed him that the law passed by the constituent Cortes, June 23 1870, had been fulfilled and obeyed in all its parts in Cuba from the date of its publication, although the absence of regulations for its execution makes it necessary that what would have otherwise been a matter of mere form shall be made the basis for regular forms providing for the clear determination of each case. In order that the execution of law may suffer no obstruction, the Minister has determined a basis to serve as a starting point, and has transmitted to them the provisions of the law in order that definite regulations for carrying out the decree in question may be taken up without delay.

Secretary Fish on February 28th, last, instructed Minister Sickles to continue to urge the fulfillment of the emancipation decree and other promised reforms.

Among the papers is a letter from Vice Consul General Hall to Assistant Secretary of State Davis, dated November 28th, giving a circumstantial account of the alleged desecration of the grave of Castanon, "the Key West martyr," as he was held to be by a portion of the Peninsular population. The medical students, he says, did not break but merely made a few scratches with a diamond upon the glass plate that encloses the niche and removed or destroyed a wreath and replaced it with one of their own selection. The Government was utterly powerless and thoroughly intimidated by the volunteers, and was finally obliged to compromise with them by ordering a drum-head court-martial to try the prisoners. It was found necessary, to prevent more serious conflict, that some at least of the young men should be sacrificed. The court-martial, composed of equal numbers of regular and volunteer officers, convened at two o'clock in the morning, and at noon the sentence was given out. The execution took place at five in the afternoon, up to which hour the volunteers kept up their demonstrations before the prison and palace. Throughout the whole of this affair the Government displayed its utter helplessness in dealing with such emergencies. The regular force at its command was insignificant, while that of the volunteers was large, readily concentrated, and, as in this instance, when unanimous of purpose, overpowering. Mr. Hall concludes by saying that during the commotion great alarm prevailed among the Cubans, and not a little among foreigners. There were well-founded apprehensions that a general massacre of Cubans was intended, and to this possibly may be attributed one of the motives for the compromise with the volunteers and sacrifice of the young men; hence he sent the following telegram on November 27th: "Volunteer demonstration against authority of Government powerless. Serious apprehension of massacre every moment. Vessel of war advisable.

[Signed.] "HALL."

The Secretary of the Navy replies to that part of the resolution calling for copies of instructions to naval commanders of the United States in Cuban waters for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens, and to maintain the dignity of the American flag. The Secretary furnished the General with specific instructions. The first is to Rear Admiral Hoff, dated April 7th, 1869, in which he says: "Appeals are constantly made to you for the protection of persons, some of whom are justly entitled to it, while others have only claim to your sympathy and friendly offices. You must exercise your best judgment, and discriminate in such cases; but all citizens of the United States, native-born or naturalized, in Cuba, engaged in lawful pursuits, respecting the laws of the country, and taking no part in the measures to overthrow the Government, are entitled to your protection as fully as you are able to extend it."

On May 6th, 1869, the Secretary of the Navy wrote Admiral Hoff that reports came to the Department, through the press and telegraph, of several American vessels having been searched by Spanish men-of-war in British waters, and on the high road of nations in the Gulf of Mexico." While the United States Government wishes to observe strict neutrality in regard to the difficulties now existing in the Island of Cuba, they cannot consent that our merchant vessels shall be molested in their lawful pursuits, or overhauled and examined unless they are found committing some violation of Spanish authority. This they can only do by landing arms and munitions of war. This is a subject in which the United States have always been very sensitive, and on which they went to war with Great Britain in 1812. While you are in no way to interfere with the difficulties now existing in Cuba, or to compromise the Government by taking part with either side, it will be your duty to give full protection to American citizens and American commerce whenever an opportunity occurs for you to do so. This is the particular object for which a naval force is at this moment kept in Cuban waters."

In an order to Rear Admiral Poor, dated June 3d, 1870, the Secretary of the Navy says among other things: "It is desired that you shall keep some of your vessels stationed on the north and south ends of the Island of Cuba, or at such ports as the so-called insurgents should convene at for escape from the Island. While the department does not desire that you should seek opportunities to encourage these distressed persons to seek the protection of the United States flag, you will in no case refuse them shelter on board the vessels of your fleet, and when they are once under the protection of the flag, their persons and property will be held sacred against the interference of the Spanish authorities. In no case will you give up any person escaping from the Island except by authority from this Department."

On March, 24th, 1870, the Secretary of the Navy instructed Rear Admiral Poor to proceed to Santiago de Cuba, and inquire into the treatment of the American Vice Consul and citizens, and Admiral Poor having reported the result of this movement, the Secretary of the Navy wrote to him saying: "Your action in all things is approved."

In instructions to Rear Admiral Poor, dated April 16, 1870, the Secretary among other things says: "While you will be careful in any contingency which may arise to pay due respect to the sovereignty of nations, you will take care at all times to maintain the right and dignity of your own."

Information having been received that affairs are much disturbed in the Eastern Department of Cuba, and summary arrest and executions constantly taking place, and that there was a dangerous and disorderly state of affairs in that quarter which might affect some of our citizens and interests, the following instructions were sent by the Secretary of the Navy to Rear-Admiral Lee on the 19th of July, 1870: "As soon as possible, after the receipt of proof, visit Santiago de Cuba, in the Severn, or send some other vessel of your fleet to that port, and elsewhere in the vicinity, for the protection, if necessary, of our citizens and interests.

The Secretary of the Navy wrote to Rear Admiral Lee, August 18th, 1871, as follows: "Your dispatch of the 5th instant, relating to the Hornet, was duly received. In answer, you were instructed on the 11th instant, by telegraph, to send a vessel to Port au Prince to inquire into the subject. Mr. Bassett's request for a naval vessel to proceed to Port au Prince having been complied with, that is presumed to be sufficient for the present."

On the 28th of November, 1871, information was received through the Department of State of great excitement among the Spanish volunteers in Havana, and of the proceedings which afterwards resulted in the execution of the students mentioned in the resolution of the House. The situation of affairs appeared to be greatly disturbed, and to threaten serious danger to the persons, property and interests of our citizens residing there. In view of this situation the following telegraphic orders were sent, by direction of the Secretary of the Navy, from Rear Admiral Lee to the commander of the monitor Terror, then at Key West, and to the commanders of the United States steamers Nipsig and Kansas, respectively at Pensacola and New York, and to the commandants of the navy yards at Pensacola and New York:

"NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, }
November 27, 1871. }

"*Urgent*—To Commodore Weaver, Commanding iron clad Terror, Key West, Florida: Proceed forthwith with the Terror under your command to Havana. Communicate immediately and co-operate with Consul General Hall for the protection of American citizens and interests. Telegraph the time of receiving this, also as to your actual departure from Key West and arriving at Havana. Use the utmost dispatch, and disregard all conflicting instructions. By order of the Secretary of the Navy."

On December 5th, all the vessels had arrived at Havana, and Commander Weaver, senior officer present, called upon the Captain General in company with the commander of the Nipsig, and Consul General Hall. He reports that he met with a courteous reception, and that at the date of his dispatch on the 9th instant the city of Havana was quiet and orderly.

THROUGH A BRIDGE.

Accident to a Western Railroad Train—Three Men Killed—Heroic Actions.

CHICAGO, December 26.—A letter from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, dated yesterday, says: As the St. Paul express, on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad, about seven o'clock Saturday evening, was crossing the Shell Rock river near the town of Rockford, in the northern part of the State, the bridge gave way, precipitating into the stream two locomotives with their tenders, and also a baggage and caboose car, a distance of twenty-five feet. The engineer of the first locomotive, E. L. Judd, was instantly killed by being buried beneath his engine, while the fireman escaped unharmed. The engineer of the second locomotive, on the other hand, escaped, while his fireman, Robert Ralston, was killed. A brakeman, at his post between the baggage and passenger coach, J. W. Bartlett, was also killed. The baggage man and a section hand had their legs broken. A gentleman by the name of A. Downe had three of his ribs fractured, while a few others were variously bruised. Fortunately, the passenger coach was stopped just in time to prevent it plunging with the rest, thus saving the inmates. Mr. Towne, with his broken bones, picked up the baggage master and drew him to the upper end of the car, which stood on a steeply inclined plane, where he was taken out of the window by the conductor. Mr. Towne then sank himself from exhaustion, and was rescued by some one crawling in after him. By the greatest exertion on the part of J. B. Loomis and E. D. Sill, the two conductors of the train, it was saved from fire by the rubbing on of snow, after it was several times ablaze, although they both froze their hands in doing so. Had it burned with the wounded inside, the result would have been horrible, indeed. The bridge was a Howe truss. The two engines were on the train on account of the heavy drifts of snow. It is feared the bridge had been tampered with by some evil-disposed persons.

Another Letter from Greeley on the Presidency.

ST. LOUIS, December 26.—The latest issue of the *Caucasian*, published at Lexington, Mo., contains the following letter, addressed to its editor:

New York, October 18, 1871.—P. Donan, Esq., Lexington, Missouri—My Dear Sir: I have yours of the 14th inst. I have no doubt that the policy you suggest is that which your party ought to adopt. They should have run Salmon P. Chase in 1868. Then, as the result of that contest, the return of genuine peace and thrift would have been promoted. That policy gave you more last year in Missouri than could have been achieved by party triumph. You only err as to the proper candidate. I am not the man you need. Your party is mostly free trade, and I am a ferocious protectionist. I have no doubt that I might be nominated and elected by your help, but it would place us all in a false position. If I, who am adversely interested, can see this, I am sure your good sense will, on reflection, realize it. You must take some man like Gratz Brown, or Trumbull, or General Cox, late Secretary of the Interior, and thus help to pacify and unite our country anew.

Yours,

[Signed,] HORACE GREELEY.

In Salina, Kansas, on Sunday, twelve buildings were destroyed by fire, involving a loss of from $60,000 to $75,000. Insurance small.

A MYSTERY.

An Ohio Lady Dies Very Suddenly in Chicago—A Chase After the Corpse—Foul Play Suspected—Is There a Rosenzweig in the Case.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., December 26, 1871.

William Shorb, a baggage master on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, left Chicago Saturday on the day express, having in charge the corpse of Mrs. McCoy, who, it seems, died very suddenly there under suspicious circumstances. He was arrested upon his arrival at Crestline, on a telegram from Chicago officers, and after an examination was released before the arrival of the officers. He made it appear at the examination that she (Mrs. McCoy) was in Chicago buying goods, was taken suddenly ill and died, he doing all in his power for her. He also presented a certificate from the Health officer in Chicago, stating who the physician was that waited upon her, &c. He left Crestline this morning, bringing the corpse here with him, the stepmother of the deceased and other relations accompanying him, who purposed conveying the remains to St. Mary's, Ohio, for burial. The officers arriving in Crestline and learning the state of affairs, telegraphed to Lima at once to the City Marshal to hold Shorb and the corpse at all hazards until they arrived in the next train. This was accordingly done. Upon their arrival here they took the prisoner with the corpse on board the train to Chicago, to hold an investigation. The officers declare that the corpse was seen to come out of a well-known assignation house there, and that there has been foul play either by poison or an abortion. Shorb has been waiting on the woman some length of time, and her friends state that they were engaged to be married soon. She had recently moved to Crestline and purchased a millinery store there, hence the statement that she was in Chicago buying goods. Shorb is a young man, probably twenty-five years old, and has heretofore bore a very good character. Mrs. McCoy was a widow, thirty years of age, had two children, and is said to have been quite prepossessing in appearance.

Sad Case of Drowning at Wellsville, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WELLSVILLE, O., December 25, 1871.

A very distressing accident occurred at this place to-day at about half past one o'clock. Two boys, named Lafayette Bennett and Partington, while skating just below the wharf boat, broke through the ice, and both were drowned. Partington, who was about eight years of age, and who resides in Wellsville, first broke through the ice. Bennett, who resides in East Liverpool, and who was about eighteen years old, in endeavoring to rescue Partington from a watery grave, was also himself dragged under. Every effort was made by the citizens to rescue them from drowning, but all was unavailable. Partington was found about a half hour after he was drowned, and taken to his home in East Liverpool. Partington's body was also found about five o'clock.

$35,000 Worth of Property Burned in Fort Wayne—Railway Accident.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., December 22, 1871.

Between five and six this morning the large planing and flouring mills of Beaver, Miller & Co., situated on the South Side, were entirely destroyed by fire with a large stock of dressed lumber. Loss near $25,000. C. Reese & Co.'s chair factory adjacent took fire and was burned, also several barns and one dwelling house. Loss of Reese & Co. and others will not exceed $10,000. It was undoubtedly set on fire, there being no stoves or other inflamable matter in the part of the building where the fire was first discovered. The planing mill had taken out eight thousand dollars' insurance two days ago, $3,000 in the Royal and $1,500 in the Imperial of London, $1,500 in the Phœnix, and $2,000 in the Franklin, both of New York. There was but $500 insurance on the balance of the building. The scarcity of water aided the rapid and easy spread of the flames, although there was no wind.

About one o'clock this afternoon the west bound passenger train which left Hamilton, Ohio, at nine o'clock this morning, on the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Junction Road, was thrown from the track by a broken rail, three miles east of Morristown. The entire train of two coaches, baggage car and engine were made almost a total wreck. The engineer, named James Hamilton, was instantly killed by being crushed under the engine. M. B. Fienner, who had been in the employ of the company as conductor for nearly two years, was also killed. About fifteen passengers were more or less injured, none of them seriously. They were properly taken care of and the wreck cleared as soon as possible. This road has been singularly fortunate of late, for several years there being no accidents of any serious character.

Outrage in Saline County, Mo., on Christmas Day.

ST. LOUIS, December 26.—The *Democrat's* special from Sedalia, Mo., says: Christmas day witnessed a preconcerted outrage of the Ku-Klux at Marshall, Saline county, Mo., and vicinity. A large number of armed men turned out in pursuit of the negroes. Patrols were placed near the town, and every traveler halted and questioned. All business was suspended, and mob violence reigned supreme. It is not known how many negroes were killed, but Edward Wilson, who left Marshall at eleven o'clock, saw the dead bodies of five—two hanging by the neck, three lying in the road and one terribly wounded, having his shoulders shot away. At latest accounts a crowd of armed men were starting out, swearing they would clear out every negro in the county.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

On Friday night and Saturday last California was visited by a great rain storm, accompanied by a southwest gale, doing great damage. Rain fell to the depth of 15.39-100 inches, 1.20-100 more than last year. The whole country opposite Sacramento was flooded, and half of Stockton, Gilroy and San Jose submerged. There was also great damage to shipping on the northern coast. A later dispatch states that the reclamation of the levees and dumps in the jule lands of San Joaquin and Sacramento river withstood the storm, and that the reclamation enterprise is now received with much favor.

Mr. Potter, one of the early settlers of Omaha, has purchased a valuable library as a gift to that city.

Jesse R. Grant, the President's father, does not improve. He fails to recognize friends, and his recovery is considered doubtful.

Mr. Sturdevant, wife of the Superintendent of the Institute for the Blind, at Memphis, was fatally burned on Christmas by the explosion of a coal oil lamp.

C. S. May, Secretary of State of Oregon, has decamped, and is supposed to be a defaulter to the amount of $14,000. An officer has been dispatched to Salt Lake to arrest him.

ON Saturday last, Governor Geary appointed A. C. Reinœhl, of Lancaster county, Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, vice J. M. Weakley, elected State Senator. Col. Reinœhl was a member of the Legislature for three successive sessions, where he displayed the highest ability and established a reputation for unimpeachable integrity. In his new position he will add to his reputation as an able officer and win additional friends by his manly courtesy.—*State Journal.*

The Robinson murder examination at Salt Lake closed Saturday afternoon. Hampton, Tomes and Blithe were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury and the others discharged.

It is reported by Mormons at Salt Lake that Brigham Young will return there this week.

There is ten feet of snow on a level in the Little Cottonwood Mining District in Utah, and still snowing at last accounts. The sun has not been seen for a week.

A tragedy occurred in front of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* office at three o'clock yesterday morning. Charles Tallman, assistant pressman at the Methodist Book Concern, was in Lorenzo Deagle's "all night" drinking saloon, where he got into a quarrel with customers. Deagle kindly started to lead him home. Arriving at the *Enquirer* office, Tallman drew a pistol and shot Deagle in the left breast, the ball passing above the heart. Deagle will die. Tallman is under arrest. He was fifty-three years of age, and Deagle forty. Both have large families. Tallman's reputation has been good.

A man named Ricolds shot and instantly killed two negroes, a few miles from Memphis, last evening, and then fled. The negroes approached a building which Ricolds was guarding, and refused to stop when warned off.

A Central Union and Reform Organization has been inaugurated in Cincinnati, embracing the most respectable citizens, its main objects being to secure the election of capable and honest men to office, and to defeat corrupt and unfit men, by whatever party nominated.

The late snow storm was very severe in the West, and extended through the mountains to the Pacific coast. The Western trains are reported snow-bound, with a prospect that several days will be required to clear obstructions.

A dispatch from Toledo, Ohio, says that the gale on Saturday and Saturday night was one of the most severe ever ever experienced in that locality. The telegraph lines were prostrated in all directions, and considerable damage done to roofs, chimneys, &c. The spire of the First Baptist Church was blown down, falling upon and probably crushing an adjoining dwelling, but without injuring any of the inmates.

THE *Manufacturer's Journal*, at Harrisburg, warmly indorses the Hon. Daniel J. Morrell for Governor. It says:

"Our State has accomplished great results in the past decade, but greater results are yet to be achieved; the great iron and coal interests, and the manufacturing industries of our State, are only in their infancy, and they will need the fostering care of men of experience to carry us safely on to success, and the one who has contributed a large part, and who has proven, probably, the most successful of all our great manufacturers, would, we think, be a fitting man for our Chief Magistrate."

Mr. Morrell's name is formally mentioned in connection with the United States Senatorship in 1873.

THE FIRST STEAMBOAT VOYAGE ON THE WESTERN WATERS.

BY J. H. B. LATROBE.

When reading to the Maryland Historical Society on a former occasion, "A Lost Chapter in the History of the Steamboat," I had occasion to refer to the first voyage of a vessel of that description on the Western waters, calling it a Romance in itself. The desire of the members present seemed to be to hear it told. I now propose to tell it. And, first, a word or two to explain how I come to be the narrator.

Mr. Nicholas J. Roosevelt, the hero of the Lost Chapter, married my eldest sister in the year 1809, and she made the voyage with her husband in 1811. Its events were the stories I listened to in my childhood. The impressions then made have never been effaced. They were deepened when my father removed his family to Pittsburgh, in 1813, having become interested with Livingston and Fulton in the steam navigation of the Ohio. Here he superintended the building of the Buffalo, the fourth of the steamboats launched at Pittsburgh. The second and third were the Vesuvius and Ætna, already in course of construction when the Buffalo was commenced, and completed before it. My playmates were the boys who had seen the New Orleans leave for the lower Mississippi only two years before. Our play ground, on Saturday afternoons, was often the ship-yard where she had been built, at the foot of Boyd's Hill, on the banks of the Monongahela. Steam navigation was the one engrossing thought of Pittsburgh in those days. Even children were interested in the discussion of it. My memory, therefore, supplies me with some of the matter of my story. I am in possession, besides, of my father's letter books of that date. His correspondence with Mr. Fulton was voluminous, and abounded in minute detail. No name is mentioned in it much more frequently than Roosevelt's—no experience is oftener referred to. Mrs. Roosevelt, too, is still alive, in a green old age; and, in view of the present paper, I have refreshed my memory of the stories I listened to at her knee, by comparing it with her's. It is in this way I have come to venture on the present narrative. I, at one time, thought of hunting up the newspapers of the day; but a busy professional life has not permitted me to take the time necessary for the search. I am satisfied, however, that, should they be consulted, nothing will be found inconsistent with what I now set down.

Before coming to the voyage itself, it may not be uninteresting to state some matters germain to the subject, by way of preface.

Prior to the introduction of steamboats on the Western waters, the means of transportation thereon consisted of keel boats, barges and flat boats. Keel boats and barges ascended as well as descended the stream. The flat boat was an unwieldy box, and was broken up, for the lumber it contained, on its arrival at the place of destination. The keel boat was long and slender, sharp fore and aft, with a narrow gangway just within the gunwale, for the boatmen as they poled or warped up the stream, when not aided by the eddies that made their oars available. When the keel boat was covered with a low house, lengthwise between the gangways, it was dignified with the name of "barge." The only claim of the flat boat, or "broad horn" to rank as a vessel was due to the fact that it floated upon water and was used as a vehicle of transportation. Keel boats, barges and flat boats had prodigious steering oars, and oars of the same dimensions were hung on fixed pivots on the sides of the last named, by which the shapeless and cumbrous contrivance was, in some sort, managed. Ignorant of anything better, the people of the West were ignorant of these appliances of trade in 1810.

Whether steam could be employed on the western rivers was a question, and its success between New York and Albany was not regarded as having been entirely solved; and after the idea had been suggested of building a boat at Pittsburgh to ply between Pittsburgh and New Orleans, it was considered necessary that investigations should be made, as to the currents of the rivers to be navigated, in regard to the new system. These investigations, Mr. Roosevelt undertook, with the understanding that if his report was favorable, Chancellor Livingston, Mr. Fulton and himself were to be equally interested in the undertaking. The Chancellor and Mr. Fulton were to supply the capital, and Roosevelt was to superintend the building of the boat and engine. For this duty, as has already been shown in the Lost Chapter, the latter was peculiarly qualified. He accordingly repaired to Pittsburgh, in May, 1809, accompanied by his wife, to whom he had been but recently married. The only means of conveyance to New Orleans, where his investigations were to terminate, were the keel boats, barges and flat boats already described. None of those then in use were suited to Mr. Roosevelt's purpose; and as the accuracy of his examination, rather than the speed of his voyage, was important, he determined to build a flat boat which should contain all necessary comforts for himself and wife, and float with the current of the Ohio and Mississippi from Pittsburgh to New Orleans. This he accordingly did; and, with the exception of some three weeks passed on shore at Louisville, and some nine or ten days in a row boat between Natchez and New Orleans, the flat boat was the home of Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt for the next six months.* Cincinnati, Louisville and Natchez, were then the only places of even the smallest note between Pittsburgh and New Orleans. Furnished with letters of introduction to their leading men, the travelers were kindly received and most hospitably entertained. Mr. Roosevelt's explanations were listened to respectfully, as he stated his purpose in visiting the West, and narrated what steam had accomplished on the Eastern rivers. But he was evidently regarded as a sanguine enthusiast, engaged in an impracticable undertaking. From no one individual did he receive a word of encouragement. Nor was this incredulity confined to the gentlemen he met in society; it extended to the pilots and boatmen, who, passing their lives on the Ohio and Mississippi, possessed the practical information that he wanted. They heard what he had to say of the experience of Fulton and Livingston, and then pointed to the turbid and whirling waters of the great river as a conclusive answer to all his reasoning. That steam would ever be able to resist them, they could not be made to understand. Nothing, however, shook the confidence of Mr. Roosevelt. He had made up his mind that steam was to do the work of the Western world, and the present visit was but for the purpose of ascertaining how best the work could be done upon its streams. The Ohio and Mississippi were problems that he had undertaken to study; nor did he leave them until he had mastered them in all their bearings. He gauged them; he measured their velocity at different seasons; he obtained all the statistical information within his reach, and formed a judgment with respect to the future development of the country West of the Alleghenies that has since been amply corroborated. Not only did he do this, but finding coal on the banks of the Ohio, he purchased and opened mines of the mineral; and so confident was he of the success of the project on hand, that he caused supplies of the fuel to be heaped upon the shore, in anticipation of the wants of a steamboat whose keel had yet to be laid, and whose very existence was to depend upon the impression that his report might make upon the capitalists, without whose aid the plan would, for the present at least, have to be abandoned.

Arriving in New York in the middle of January, 1810, Mr. Roosevelt's report, bearing on its face evidence of the thoroughness of his examination, impressed Fulton and Livingston with his own convictions; and in the spring of that year he returned to Pittsburgh to superintend the building of the first steamboat that was launched on the Western waters.

I am not aware that this preliminary exploration has ever been noticed in any of the published histories of steam navigation. It has seemed to me to be of sufficient importance to have a place in the present communication. It appears to us now, with our present knowledge of the Ohio and Mississippi, to have been a work of supererogation; but with the information then possessed geographically, and, as far as steam was in question, scientifically, it would have been most imprudent to have dispensed with it.†

Pittsburgh, when Mr. Roosevelt took up his residence there in 1811, had but recently commenced the career which has now entitled it to the name of the Birmingham of America. The main body of the town was built on the right bank of the Monongahela, and extended from the point where the junction with the Allegheny takes place, for perhaps three-quarters of a mile up the former stream, to within a short distance of the mouth of a small creek, with low grounds on either side, that here debouched into the river. On the Allegheny side, which was liable to overflow, there were but few buildings in 1811. Close by the creek and immediately under a lofty bluff, called Boyd's hill, was an iron foundry, known as Beelen's foundry; and in immediate proximity to this was the keel of Mr. Roosevelt's vessel laid. The future antiquarian may, perhaps, find satisfaction in knowing that the depot of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad now occupies the ground I am speaking of.

The size and plan of the first steamboat had been determined on in New York, and had been furnished by Mr. Fulton. It was to be 116 feet in length, with twenty feet beam. The engine was to have a 34 inch cylinder, and the boiler and other parts of the machine were to be in proportion.

The first thing to be done was to obtain the timber to build the boat; and for this purpose men were sent into the forest, there to find the necessary ribs, and knees, and beams—transport them to the Monongahela, and raft them to the shipyard. White pine was the only material for planking that could be obtained without a delay that was inadmissable. The sawing that was required, was done in the old fashioned and now long forgotten saw pits of 1811. Boat builders, accustomed to construct the barges of that day, could be obtained in Pittsburgh; but a shipbuilder and the mechanics required in the machinery department, had to be brought from New York. Under these circumstances, Mr. Roosevelt began the work. One of the first troubles that annoyed him was a rise in the Monongahela, when the waters backed into his shipyard and set all his materials, that were buoyant, afloat. This occurred again and again; and on one occasion it seemed not improbable that the steamboat would be lifted from its ways and launched before its time. With my own recollection of the remnants of the rude shops in which Mr. Roosevelt had the engine built, some four years after they had been abandoned, the wonder to this day is, how he could have accomplished what he did. At length, however, all difficulties were overcome by steady perseverance, and the boat was launched—and called, from the place of her ultimate destination, the New Orleans. It cost in the neighborhood of $38,000.

As the New Orleans approached completion, and when it came to be known that Mrs. Roosevelt intended to accompany her husband on the voyage, the numerous friends she had made in Pittsburgh united in endeavoring to dissuade her from what they regarded as utter folly, if not absolute madness. Her husband was appealed to. The criticisms that had been freely applied to the boat by the crowds of visitors at the ship yard were now transferred to the conduct of her builder. He was told he had no right to peril his wife's life, however reckless he might be of his own. Mrs. Roosevelt, too, expected before long to become a mother; and this was held to enhance the offense which the good people of Pittsburgh fancied he was committing. But the wife believed in her husband; in the latter part of September, 1811, the New Orleans, after a short experimental trip up the Monongahela, commenced her voyage.

There were two cabins, one aft, for ladies, and a larger one forward for gentlemen. In the former there were four berths. It was comfortably furnished. Of this, Mrs. Roosevelt took possession. Mr. Roosevelt and herself were the only passengers. There was a captain, an engineer named Baker, Andrew Jack, the pilot, six hands, two female servants, a man waiter, a cook, and an immense Newfoundland dog, named Tiger. Thus equipped, the New Orleans began the voyage which changed the relations of the West—which may almost be said to have changed its destiny.

The people of Pittsburgh turned out in mass and lined the banks of the Monongahela to witness the departure of the steamboat; and shout after shout rent the air, and handkerchiefs were waived, and hats thrown up by way of "God speed" to the voyagers, as the anchor was raised, and heading up stream for a short distance, a wide circuit brought the New Orleans on her proper course, and, steam and current aiding, she disappeared behind the first headlands on the right bank of the Ohio.

Too much excited to sleep, Mr. Roosevelt and his wife passed the greater part of the first night on deck, and watched the shore, covered then with an almost unbroken forest, as reach after reach, and bend after bend, were passed at a speed of from eight to ten miles an hour. The regular working of the engine, the ample supply of steam, the uniformity of speed, inspired at last a confidence that quieted the nervous apprehension of the travelers. Mr. Jack, the pilot, delighted with the facility with which the vessel was steered, and a speed to which he was so little accustomed, ceased to express misgivings and became as sanguine as Mr. Roosevelt himself in regard to success of the voyage. The very crew of unimaginative men were excited with the novelty of the situation; and when the following morning assembled all hands on deck to return the cheers of a village whose inhabitants had seen the boat approaching down a long reach in the river, and turned out to greet her as she sped by,—it probably shone upon as jolly a set as ever floated on the Ohio.

On the second day after leaving Pittsburgh, the New Orleans rounded to opposite Cincinnati, and cast anchor in the stream. Levees and wharfboats were things unknown in 1811. Here, as at Pittsburgh, the whole town seemed to have assembled on the bank, and many of the acquaintances of the former visit come off in small boats. "Well, you are as good as your word; you have visited us in a steamboat," they said; "but we see you for the last time. Your boat may go *down* the river; but, as to coming up it, the very idea is an absurd one." This was one of those occasions on which seeing was not believing. The keel boatmen, whose shoulders had hardened as they pressed their poles for many a weary mile against the current, shook their heads, as they crowded around the strange visitor, and bandied river wit with the crew that had been selected from their own calling for the first voyage. Some flatboatmen, whose ungainly arks the steamboat had passed a short distance above the town, and who now floated by with the current, seemed to have a better opinion of the new comer, and proposed a tow in case they were again overtaken. But as to the boat's returning, all agreed that *that* could never be.

The stay at Cincinnati, was brief, only long enough to take in a supply of wood for the voyage to Louisville, which was reached on the night of the fourth day after leaving Pittsburgh. It was midnight on the first of October, 1811, that the New Orleans dropped anchor opposite the town. There was a brilliant moon. It was a light as day almost, and no one on board had retired. The roar of the escaping steam, then heard for the first time at the place where now its echoes are unceasing, roused the population, and late as it was crowds came rushing to the bank of the river to learn the cause of the unwonted uproar. A letter now before me, written by one of those on board, at the time, records the fact—that there were those who insisted that the comet of 1811 had fallen into the Ohio and had produced the hubbub!

The morning after the arrival of the vessel at Louisville, Mr. Roosevelt's acquaintances and others came on board, and here the same things were said that had been said in Cincinnati congratulations at having descended the river were, without exception, accompanied by regrets that it was the first and last time a steamboat would be seen above the falls of the Ohio. Still, so far, certainly, Mr. Roosevelt's promises had been fulfilled; and there was a public dinner given to him a few days after his arrival. Here any number of complimentary toasts were drunk, and the usual amount of good feeling on such occasions was manifested. *Sed revocare gradum*, however, was still the burden of the song.

Not to be outdone in hospitality, Mr. Roosevelt invited his hosts to dine on board the New Orleans, which still lay anchored opposite the town. The Company met in the forward or gentlemen's cabin, and the feast was at its height, when suddenly there were heard unwonton rumblings, accompanied by a very perceptible motion in the vessel. The company had but one idea. The New Orleans had escaped from her anchor, and was drifting towards the Falls, to the certain destruction of all on board. There was an instant and simultaneous rush to the upper deck, when the company found, that, instead of drifting towards the Falls of the Ohio, the New Orleans was making good headway up the river and would soon leave Louisville in the distance down stream. As the engine warmed to its work, and the steam blew off at the safety valve, the speed increased. Mr. Roosevelt, of course, had provided this mode of convincing his incredulous guests, and their surprise and delight may readily be imagined. After going up the river for a few miles, the New Orleans returned to her anchorage.

It had been intended, on leaving Pittsburgh, to proceed as rapidly as possible to New Orleans, to place the boat on the route for which it was designed, between that city and Natchez. It was found, however, on reaching Louisville, that there was not sufficient depth of water on the Falls of the Ohio to permit the vessel to pass over them in safety. Nothing was to be done, therefore, but to wait, as patiently as possible, for a rise in the river. That this delay might, as far as practicable, be utilized, to the extent, at least, of convincing the incredulous Cincinnatians, the New Orleans returned to that city, where she was greeted with an enthusiasm that exceeded, even, what was displayed on her descent from Pittsburgh. No one doubted now. In 1832, I was detained for several days in Cincinnati, on my return from a visit to the South. There were numbers, then alive, who remembered the first advent of steam, and from some of these I learned what is here stated in regard to the public feeling at the time—the universal incredulity of the first visit—the unbounded confidence inspired by the second.

Returning to Louisville, the great interest of all on board the New Orleans centered in watching the rise in the Ohio. Rain in the upper country was what was wanted, and of this there seemed small promise. There was nothing in the aspect of the Heavens that indicated it. On the contrary, there was a dull misty sky without a cloud—a leaden atmosphere that weighed upon the spirits, and the meaning of which would have been better understood at Naples under the shadow of Vesuvius, than on the banks of the Ohio. The sun, when it rose, looked like a globe of red hot iron, whose color brightened at noon, to resume the same look when it sank below the horizon. All day long, one might have gazed on it with unflinching eyes. The air was still and heated, and a sense of weariness was the characteristic of the hours as they wore slowly by. At last, and when a nervous impatience affected every one on board, it was announced, one morning, that there had been a rise in the river during the night. There was another announcement of a very different character. Mrs. Roosevelt had, for the second time, become a mother. The events of the voyage were certainly multiplying. Fortunately, this addition to the passengers happened when the New Orleans was necessarily detained in port. Morning after morning the rise in the river during the night was reported; and finally, in the last week in November, it was ascertained that the depth of water in the shallowest portion of the falls exceeded by five inches the draught of the boat. It was a narrow margin. But the rise had ceased. There was no telegraph in those days to tell hourly what was the weather in the country drained by the Ohio; and Mr. Roosevelt, assuring himself personally of the condition of the falls, determined to take the responsibility and go over them if he could. It was an anxious time. All hands were on deck. Mrs. Roosevelt, whom her husband would willingly have left behind to join him below the falls, refused to remain on shore, and stood near the stern. The two pilots, for an extra one had been engaged for the passage through the rapids, took their places in the bow. The anchor was weighed. To get into the Indiana channel, which was the best, a wide circuit had to be made, bringing her head down stream, completing which the New Orleans began the descent. Steerage way depended on her speed exceeding that of the current. The faster she could be made to go, the easier it would be to guide her. All the steam the boiler would bear was put upon her. The safety valve shrieked: The wheels revolved faster than they had ever done before; and the vessel, speaking figuratively, fairly flew away from the crowds collected to witness her departure from Louisville. Instinctively, each one on board now grasped the nearest object, and with bated breath awaited the result. Black ledges of rock appeared only to disappear as the New Orleans flashed by them. The waters whirled and edied, and threw their spray upon the deck, as a more rapid descent caused the vessel to pitch forward to what at times seemed inevitable destruction. Not a word was spoken. The pilots directed the men at the helm by motions of their hands. Even the great Newfoundland dog seemed affected by the apprehension of danger, and came and crouched at Mrs. Roosevelt's feet. The tension on the nervous system was too great to be long sustained. Fortunately, the passage was soon made; and, with feelings of profound gratitude to the Almighty at the successful issue of the adventure, on the part of both Mr. Roosevelt and his wife, the New Orleans rounded to in safety below the Falls. There was still the same leaden sky—the same dim sun during the day—the same starless night;—but the great difficulty had been overcome, and it was believed that there would now be nothing but plain sailing to the port of destination. It was yet to be seen how far the expectations of those on board, in this respect, would be realized.

Hitherto, the voyage had been one of pleasure. Nothing had marred the enjoyment of the travelers. The receptions at Louisville and Cincinnati had been great events. But now, were to come, to use the words of the letter already referred to "those days of horror." The comet of 1811, had disappeared, and was followed by the earthquake of that year, of which the atmospheric phenomena just mentioned were the prognostics; and the earthquake accompanied the New Orleans far on her way down the Mississippi.‡

The first shock that was observed was felt on board the New Orleans while she lay at anchor after passing the Falls. The effect was as though the vessel had been in motion and had suddenly grounded. The cable shook and trembled, and many on board experienced for the moment a nausea resembling sea sickness. It was a little while before they could realize the presence of the dread visitor. It was wholly unexpected. The shocks succeeded each other during the night. When morning come, the voyage was resumed; and, while under way, the jar of the machinery, the monotonous beating of the wheels and the steady progress of the vessel, prevented the disturbance from being noticed.

It has already been mentioned, that, in his voyage of exploration, Mr. Roosevelt had found coal on the Ohio, and that he had caused mines to be opened in anticipation. Their value was now realized; and, when he reached them on his way down the river, he took on board as much coal as he could find room for.

Some miles above the mouth of the Ohio, the diminished speed of the current indicated a rise in the Mississippi. This was found to be the case. The bottom lands on either shore were under water, and there was every sign of an unwonted flood. Canoes came and went among the boles of the trees. Sometimes, the Indians attempted to approach the steamboat; and, again, fled on its approach. The Chickasaws still occupied that part of the State of Tennessee lying below the mouth of the Ohio. On one occasion, a large canoe, fully manned, came out of the woods abreast of the steamboat. The Indians, outnumbering the crew of the vessel, paddled after it. There was at once a race, and for a time the contest was equal. The result, however, was what might have been anticipated. Steam had the advantage of endurance; and the Indians with wild shouts, which might have been shouts of defiance, gave up the pursuit, and turned into the forest from whence they had emerged.

While the crew of the New Orleans were more amused than alarmed at this incident of the voyage, Mr. Roosevelt, who had not forgotten the visit to the flatboat on the preliminary exploration, was not sorry, now, when he lost sight of the canoe. That he bestowed a second thought upon the matter, illustrates the nervous excitement that prevailed on board. Mrs. Roosevelt and himself were still discussing the adventure when they retired to rest. They had scarcely fallen asleep, when they were aroused by shouts on deck, and the trampling of many feet. With the idea of Indians still predominant, Mr. Roosevelt sprang from his bed, and seizing a sword—the only weapon at hand—hurried from the cabin to join battle, as he thought with the Chickasaws. It was a more alarming scene that he encountered. The New Orleans was on fire; and flame and smoke issued from the forward cabin. The servant who attended there, had placed some green wood too close to the stove in anticipation of the next day's wants; and, lying down beside it, had fallen sound asleep. The stove becoming over heated, this wood had taken fire; the joiner's work close by had caught, and the entire cabin would soon have been in flames, had not the servant, half suffocated, rushed on deck and given the alarm. By dint of great exertion, the fire, which, by this time, was making rapid headway, was extinguished; but not until the interior wood work had been either destroyed or grievously defaced. Few eyes were closed for the remainder of the night; nor did the accident tend to tranquilize the nerves of the travelers.

A supply of provisions had been taken on board the New Orleans, at Louisville, amply sufficient for the voyage to Natchez, and this was occasionally supplemented by purchases at settlements along the river. These, however, were few and far between, and not at all to be relied on. The crew, accustomed to the simple fare of boatmen on the Mississippi, were easily provided for. The commissariat of the voyage, therefore,—longer than a voyage to Europe now,—gave no trouble.

Early in the afternoon of each day, the steamer was rounded to, and fastened to the bank, the crew going ashore to cut the wood required, after the coal was exhausted, for the next day's consumption. On some of these occasions, squatters came on board with tales of their experience upon the land, which they insisted shook and trembled under their feet. At New Madrid, a great portion of which had been engulphed, as the earth opened in vast chasms and swallowed up houses and their inhabitants, terror-stricken people had begged to be taken on board, while others dreading the steamboat, even more than the earthquake, hid themselves as she approached. To receive the former was impossible. The would-be refugees had no homes to go to; and ample as was the supply of provisions for Mr. Roosevelt and his wife, it would have been altogether insufficient for any large increase of passengers; and as to obtaining provisions on the way, the New Orleans might as well have been upon the open sea. Painful as it was, there was no choice but to turn a deaf ear to the cries of the terrified inhabitants of the doomed town.

One of the peculiar characteristics of the voyage was the silence that prevailed on board. No one seemed disposed to talk; and when there was any conversation, it was carried on in whispers, almost. Tiger, who appeared, alone, to be aware of the earthquake while the vessel was in motion, prowled about, moaning and growling; and when he came and placed his head on Mrs. Roosevelt's lap, it was a sure sign of a commotion of more than usual violence. Orders were given in low tones; and the usual cheerful "aye, aye, sir," of the sailors, was almost inaudible. Sleeplessness was another characteristic. Sound, continuous sleep, was apparently unknown. Going ashore for wood was the event of each twenty-four hours, and was looked forward to by the crew with satisfaction, notwithstanding the labor it involved. And yet the men, if not sullenly, toiled silently; and if the earth shook, as it often did, while they were at work, the uplifted axe was suspended, or placed quietly on the log, and the men stared at each other until it ceased. Nor was this depression confined to the steamer. Flat boats and barges were passed, whose crews instead of bandying river wit, as they had done when met on the voyage from Pittsburgh to Louisville—uttered no word as the New Orleans went by. Before the travelers had been many days on the Mississippi, they fancied as they looked at each other, that they had become haggard. Mrs. Roosevelt records "that she lived in a constant fright, unable to sleep or sew, or read."

Sometimes Indians would join the wood choppers; and occasionally one would be able to converse in English with the men. From these it was learned that the steamboat was called the "Penelore," or "fire canoe," and was supposed to have some affinity with the Comet that had preceded the earthquake—the sparks from the chimney of the boat being likened to the train of the celestial visitant. Again, they would attribute the smoky atmosphere to the steamer, and the rumbling of the earth to the beating of the waters by the vast revolving paddles. To the native inhabitants of the boundless forest that lined the river banks, the coming of the first steamboat was an omen of evil; and as it was the precursor of their own expulsion from their ancient homes, no wonder then continued, for years, to regard all steamboats with awe. As late as 1834, when the emigration of the Chickasaws from their new homes, west of the river, took place, hundreds refused to trust themselves in such conveyances, but preferred making their long and weary pilgrimage on foot.

One of the most uncomfortable incidents of the voyage was the confusion of the pilot, who became alarmed, and declared that he was lost; so great had been the changes in the channel caused by the earthquake. Where he had expected to find deep water, roots and stumps projected above the surface. Tall trees that had been guides had disappeared. Islands had changed their shapes. Cut-offs had been made through what was forest land when he saw it last. Still, there was no choice but to keep on. There was no place to stop at. There was no possibility of turning back.

In the first part of the voyage when the steamboat rounded to at night, she was made fast to the river bank; but when it was seen that trees would occasionally topple and fall over, as the ground beneath them was shaken or gave way, it was thought safer to stop at the foot of an island, which might serve as a break water, taking care the trees were far enough from the boat to obviate apprehensions from them. Once, however, when such a fastening had been made and a plank carried ashore, and the wood chopping had been finished at an earlier hour than usual, a new experience was had. No shock had been felt during the day, and Mrs. Roosevelt anticipated a quiet rest. In this, however, she was disappointed. All night long she was disturbed by the jar and noise produced by hard objects grating against the planking outside the boat. At times severe blows were struck that caused the vessel to tremble through its entire length. Then there would follow a continuous scratching mingled with the gurgling sound of water. Drift wood had caused sounds of the same sort before, and it was thought that drift wood was again busy in producing them. With morning, however, came the true explanation. The island had disappeared; and it was the disintegrated fragments sweeping down the river, that had struck the vessel from time to time and caused the noises that Mrs. Roosevelt had been disturbed by. At first it was supposed that the New Orleans had been born along by the current: but the pilot pointed to land marks on the banks which proved that it was the island which had disappeared while the steamboat had kept its place. Where the island had been there was now a broad reach of the river; and when the hawser was cut, for it was found impossible otherwise to free the vessel, the pilot was utterly at a loss which way to steer. Some flat boats were hailed, but they too were lost. Their main effort was, by dint of their long oars to keep where the current was the strongest. This was, evidently, the best plan for the New Orleans. It was not without its peculiar risks, however. In the bends, where the rushing waters struck the shore, to whirl around the curve, and glance off to form a bend in an opposite direction, the deepest water was immediately under the bank; and here the trees, undermined by the current, would be seen at times, to sink into the stream, often erect until the waters covered their topmost twigs—sometimes, falling against each other, interlacing their great arms, as strong men might do, struggling for life when drowning—sometimes, they fell outward into the water; and, then, woe to the vessel that happened to be near them in the bend. This danger, however, steam enabled the New Orleans to avoid. Referring to it all, it is not wonderful that the survivor of the voyage still speaks of it as "one of anxiety and terror."

As the New Orleans descended the river it passed out of the region of the earthquake, and the principal inconvenience was the number of shoals and snags, and sawyers. These were all safely passed, however, and the vessel came in sight of Natchez, and rounded to opposite the landing place. Expecting to remain here for a day or two, the engineer had allowed his fires to go down, so that when the boat turned its head up stream, it lost headway altogether, and was being carried down by the current far below the intended landing. Thousands were assembled on the bluff and at the foot of it; and for a moment it would have seemed that the New Orleans had achieved what she had done, so far, only that she might be overcome at last. Fresh fuel, however, was added—the engine was stopped that steam might accumulate, presently the safety valve lifted—a few turns of the wheels steadied the boat,—a few more gave her headway; and, overcoming even the Mississippi, she gained the shore amid shouts of exultation and applause.

The romance of the voyage ended at Natchez, where the same hospitalities were extended to Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt, that had been enjoyed at Louisville. From thence to New Orleans there was no occurrence worthy of note. The Vesuvius and the Ætna followed the New Orleans, and they in their turn were followed by others, and again by others, until now the traveler on the Mississippi is never, or rarely if ever, out of sight of the white and feathery plumes that accompany the boats of the Western waters as their high pressure engines urge them on their way.‖

And this is the story of the "First Voyage of the First Steamboat on the Western Waters"—another link in the chain that should have connected the name of Roosevelt with the names of Fulton and Livingston among the benefactors of mankind.

---

*The following reference to the voyage of exploration contained in a recent letter from Mrs. Roosevelt to the writer may not be uninteresting:

"The journey in the flatboat commenced at Pittsburgh, where Mr. Roosevelt had it built; a huge box containing a comfortable bed-room, dining-room, pantry, and a room in front for the crew, with a fire-place, where the cooking was done. The top of the boat was flat, with seats and an awning. We had on board a pilot, three hands and a man cook. We always stopped at night, lashing the boat to the shore. The row boat was a large one, in which Mr. Roosevelt went out constantly with two or three of the men to ascertain the rapidity of the ripples or current. It was in this row boat we went from Natchez to New Orleans with the same crew." * * * "We reached New Orleans about the 1st of December, 1809, and took passage for New York in the first vessel we found ready to sail. We had a terrible voyage of a month, with a sick captain. The yellow fever was on board. A passenger, a nephew of General Wilkinson, died with it. Mr. Roosevelt and myself were taken off the ship by a pilot boat and landed at Old Point Comfort. From thence we went to New York by stage, reaching there the middle of January, 1810, after an absence of nine months.

"Once while in the flatboat, on the Mississippi, Mr. Roosevelt was aroused in the night by seeing two Indians in our sleeping room, calling for whisky, when Mr. Roosevelt had to get up and give it to them before he could induce them to leave the boat."

†The exploring voyage proper ended with the arrival of the flat-boat at Natchez, but Mrs. Roosevelt's account of the subsequent boat voyage to New Orleans is, perhaps, worth adding, if only for the sake of the comparison that it suggests:

"By placing," says Mrs. Roosevelt, "a large traveling trunk between the stern of the boat and the first seat, it made a large level place on which we could spread a Buffalo robe to sleep on. Our pilot, who had lived all his life as a boatman on these waters, assured us that there would be no difficulty in finding lodgings for the few nights we should be out. But it appeared that the inhabitants on the river had been so often imposed on by travelers whom they had received into their houses, that they refused all applications. A pouring rain came up one evening, and we tried to reach Baton Rouge, which we did at nine at night. It was a miserable place at that time, with one wretched public house; yet we felt thankful that we had found a shelter from the storm. But when I was shown into our sleeping room, I wished myself on board the boat. It was a forlorn little place opening out of the bar room, which was filled with tipsy men looking like cut-throats. The room had one window opening into a stable yard, but which had neither shutters nor fastenings. Its furniture was a single chair and a dirty bed. We threw our cloaks on the bed and laid down to rest, but not to sleep, for the fighting and the noise in the bar-room prevented that. We rose at the dawn of day and reached the boat, feeling thankful we had not been murdered in the night. It is many, many years ago; but I can still recall that night of fright. Our second night on shore was passed with an old French couple who allowed us to spread our buffalo skins on the floor before a fine large fire, where we felt safe, though disturbed once or twice during the night by the people coming into the room we occupied, and kneeling before a crucifix which stood upon a shelf. They were Roman Catholics.

"The time actually occupied by the voyage from Natchez to New Orleans in the row-boat was nine days. Two of these nights were passed, as above described, under a roof; four in the boat, partly drawn out of the water, and hearing the alligators scratch on the sides, taking it for a log; when a knock with a cane would alarm them, and they would splash down into the water; the remaining three nights were passed on a buffalo robe on the sand beach, being every moment, that something terrible might happen before morning."

‡In the language of a very intelligent traveler of those days: "Many things conspired to make the year 1811 the *annus mirabilis* of the West. During the earlier months the waters of many of the great rivers overflowed their banks to a vast extent, and the whole country was in many parts covered from bluff to bluff. Unprecedented sickness followed. A spirit of change and recklessness seemed to pervade the very inhabitants of the forest. A countless multitude of squirrels, obeying some great and universal impulse, which none can know but the Spirit that gave them being, left their reckless and gamboling life, and their ancient places of retreat in the North, and were seen pressing forward by tens of thousands in a deep and solid phalanx to the South. No obstacles seemed to check their extraordinary and concerted movement. The word had been given them to go forth, and they obeyed it, though multitudes perished in the broad Ohio which lay in their path. The splendid comet of that year long continued to shed its twilight over the forests, and as the autumn drew to a close, the whole valley of the Mississippi, from the Missouri to the Gulf, was shaken to its center by continued earthquakes."—*C. J. Latrobe's Rambler in North America.*

‖Although forming no part of the story of the voyage proper, yet, as this has been called a romance, and all romances end, or should end in a marriage, the incident was not wanting here; for the captain of the boat, falling in love with Mrs. Roosevelt's maid, prosecuted his suit so successfully as to find himself an accepted lover when the New Orleans reached Natchez; and a clergyman being sent for, a wedding marked the arrival of the boat at the chief city of the Mississippi.

A Fortune Recovered.

Clark county, Ind., was the scene of the Park family tragedy, and now there comes from that locality a wonderful story regarding Rev. Rezin Hammond, a Methodist preacher, who recently died, at the age of eighty years. The researches of his administrator and his heirs prove him to have amassed a fortune of $350,000, although his salary has always been only from $200 to $600 a year. In making an inventory of his estate an old trunk was found secreted under the floor of a closet, which proved to be filled with gold, silver and government bonds. It contained $25,000 in specie and $10,000 in securities. Deeds were also found showing extensive ownership of lands bought long ago for extremely small sums, and now very valuable. Mr. Hammond, it is asserted, gave liberally to deserving objects, and was not miserly. His wealth was probably acquired by long and patient waiting, persistent accumulation and close economy. Mrs. Hammond, who survives her husband, says that during the raid of Gen. John Morgan through Indiana, Mr. Hammond drew all his money from the bank, and other sources, and placed it together in this old trunk, which he secreted where it was found. She had supposed, however, that after the danger from Morgan and his men had passed, he had again deposited the money whence it had been drawn; and although it was known to her that the trunk was in the closet, she never dreamed of the immense treasure it contained. The money has been deposited in the Citizen's National Bank of Jeffersonville. At the time of his death Rev. Mr. Hammond was probably the wealthiest Methodist minister in the West, except Bishop Ames.

THE so-called tin mines of Utah are again attracting attention, this time not so favorably. At first chemists at Ogden and elsewhere claimed to find the ore very rich in tin, some specimens yielding 33 per cent. of metal. Great excitement was caused at this announcement, and "mineral land" in the vicinity of Ogden found ready purchasers. Miners went to work on the "vein," and hundreds of tons of "tin stone" were soon piled up at the mouth of the several shafts that were sunk. But upon examination by competent judges, the "tin stone" was found to be a chloritic schist and syenite, and entirely destitute of metal.

PRIVATE letters from Spanish soldiers in Cuba show that they are becoming demoralized, while the patriots are gaining strength and hope. One says: "The insurrection appears each day to be gaining greater strength, and to be using different systems of warfare. The whole country is full of small bodies of men, numbering from one to three hundred, and never a day passes without our being attacked by them. So that as far as I can see, there is no visible end to this business unless we do as we did in San Domingo, and give them up the island. Never mind what the Spanish papers say, they write only to deceive the young men of Spain, but what I tell you is the true character of this war."

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Denver and Rio Grand Narrow-Gauge.

Late Acquisitions of the Pennsylvania Company in the Southwest—Narrow-Gauge from Rochester, N. Y., to the Pennsylvania Coal Fields, &c., &c.

Denver and Rio Grande Narrow-Gauge.

An excursion over the completed portion of the Denver and Rio Grande Narrow-Gauge Road lately sped at the rate of thirty miles an hour, although much of the track was just laid and not ballasted. The officers of this road state that it can do the work that almost any road can do with a single track. The present freight cars are somewhat smaller and different from those to be constructed. Stock cars are to be made for bringing cattle from the Arkansas valley to the mines, for this road is to connect with the Colorado Central, now building. The rails of the street cars in Denver are to be three feet; the cars of this road are to be run into the streets, to load and unload at the stores, saving drayage. A single mule pulls a loaded car with ease. A narrow-gauge road can be built in the East for $8,000 to $10,000 a mile, with cash payments. The freight cars have four wheels, but those with eight wheels are to be made, and with such it is estimated that the same average of freight will be carried as by the ordinary broad-gauge cars. The passenger cars have eight wheels, are seven feet wide from outside to outside, and thirty-five feet long. On one side are double, on the other single seats, and one car will seat thirty-four passengers. Sleeping cars with double berths can be made to accommodate as many passengers as a Pullman now carries, when each passenger has a double berth. Excursion cars are to be made with revolving seats, on each side, and so arranged that by turning the backs to the side of the car they form a settee, as in a Pullman. The center of gravity in the small cars is ten per cent. lower than in the larger ones, hence the cars are less likely to overturn, and the whole weight of the train being less, collisions must be less violent. The Denver and Rio Grande Line is conducted under a new method. The engineer alone has charge of running the train. The conductor is an agent, and he is also a telegraphic operator. He carries a telegraphic apparatus with him, and stations are attached to telegraph poles, being little more than shelves, and the agent communicates orders to the engineer. The poles are numbered in mile sections, from one to twenty-six, and the miles are marked on the poles as if mile-stones. By this means the engineer, who keeps record of the condition of the track, can report to the master mechanic at the end of the trip, or sooner, any defect within one hundred feet by naming the number of the pole and section where work is needed. The master mechanic has charge of maintenance of way, and, having reports by telegraph, as above stated, he at once directs where work is to be done. It is reported that this road is to be extended to the old city of Mexico, offers having been made from the owners of rich mines in that remote region. Thus we may expect that this road, now just commenced, will be extended to the Capitol of the Montezumas, a distance of over 1,800 miles from Denver. It is to be said, in addition, that an extension of the narrow gauge northward has been surveyed, running through our town to connect with the Union Pacific at Pine Bluff.

The New Narrow-Gauge Project.

The Board of Directors of the Northern Extension of the Rochester, Nunda and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, organized in Rochester, will complete a chain of narrow-gauge railroad to extend from that city up the west side of the Genesee Valley, through Scottsville, Caledonia, York, Moscow and Cuyler to Mount Morris, and thence through Angelica, Belvidere and other towns to Portville, near the Pennsylvania line, where it connects with a road of the same gauge extending sixty miles into the coal regions. The narrow gauge improvement is rapidly extending in every direction, notwithstanding there is much controversy as to its ultimate economy and advantage over the wide gauge. A correspondent who has traveled over the Canada narrow gauge says: Let anybody get into the narrow gauges, and he would not observe the difference between it and other railways. The cars are seated in the same way as the wide gange, each seat accommodating two, comfortably.

Late Acquisitions of the Pennsylvania Company in the South.

A New Orleans (December 15) letter in the Philadelphia *Press* contains the following: The railroad world, in this vicinity, for a week past has been in more or less commotion, resulting from several changes of ownership of two important railroads—the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, running from Memphis, Tennessee, to Chattanooga, some three hundred and nine miles, leased by the Pennsylvania Company, and the transfer of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad to the Charles Morgan party. What the policy of the Pennsylvania Company in this section is no one outside of the management of that powerful organization can determine, but I am sensible to the fact that whatever they undertake they will carry out in the strictest sense of the letter. The securing by them of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and the road to Little Rock, Arkansas, will give them a close connection with the Southern Pacific when completed. A road built from Chattanooga to Cincinnati will give the Pennsylvania Company the shortest route to New York or Philadelphia. As it now stands, with their present acquisitions, they have the shortest route to the North and East via Louisville, either by the way of Decatur to Nashville and on to Louisville, or by the way of Humbolt and the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, and then on to New York or Philadelphia, either by the way of Cincinnati or the Indianapolis route, both centering at Columbus, Ohio.

In regard to the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad and the Mississippi Central, there have been thousands of rumors in regard to the Pennsylvania Company leasing them for a term of years. Knowing ones have no hesitation in saying that they know it to be a positive fact, and that Col. Thomas A. Scott was at Nashville two or three days ago arranging the transfer with Col. McCoombs. I am inclined to doubt the Colonel's visit to Nashville for this purpose, but that he was there on railroad business is a sure thing—yet, if Colonel Scott desires to lease these two roads mentioned, he will do it, much to the satisfaction of the Southern people, who are interested in railroad matters.

Lancaster and Reading Narrow Gauge.

The Reading *Times* says that the Lancaster and Reading Narrow Gauge Railroad is to go ahead. Col. S. C. Slaymaker, of Lancaster, has been appointed Chief Engineer and will put a corps in the field at once to survey and locate the branch to Quarryville. The Lancaster people will raise the means and put the road through as far as Addamstown, and Berks is expected to do the balance.

The Pennsylvania Railroad in New Jersey.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has issued General Order No. 1 as to the United Railroads of the New Jersey Division. The United Railroads of the New Jersey Division will be sub-divided into two divisions. The New York Division, extending from Philadelphia to Jersey City, includes the Frankford, Holmesburg, Princeton, Rocky Hill, Kingston, Millstone and New Brunswick, and the Perth Amboy branches. The Amboy Division, extending from Amboy to Camden, includes the Pemberton and Hightstown Railroad, the Camden and Burlington Railroad, the Vincentown and Medford Branches, the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroad, the branches extending from Bordentown to Trenton, and from Jamesburg to Monmouth Junction, including the boats engaged in the transportation of passengers and freight between Walnut street wharf, Philadelphia and Camden. George W. Barker has been appointed Superintendent of the New York Division. His office will be at Jersey City. Isaac Buckalew has been appointed Superintendent of the Amboy Division. His office will be in Trenton. George D. Howell has been appointed principal assistant engineer of maintenance of way of the United Roads of New Jersey Division. Robert Stewart has been appointed Superintendent of Telegraph of the United Railroads of New Jersey Division. C. S. Gauntt is car agent of the United Railroads of New Jersey Division, and will have charge of the distribution of all freight and passenger cars. His office will be in Trenton. Captain Charles A. Woolsey is Superintendent of the Ferries. F. Wolcott Jackson has been appointed General Superintendent of the United Roads. His office will be in Jersey City. A. J. Cassatt has been appointed General Manager. His office is in Philadelphia.

The duties of Isaac Dripps, Superintendent of the Motive Power and Machinery of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Theodore I. Heizman, egineer of maintenance of way of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Enoch Lewis, Purchasing Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and of Samuel Carpenter, General Baggage Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, have been extended over the United Railroads of New Jersey Division; and the duties of C. E. Pugh, General Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, have been extended over the freight and passenger depots of the United Railroads, New Jersey Division.

A general notice, signed by J. Edgar Thomson, President, announcing that the organization of the Pennsylvania Railroad extends over the united roads, says that the orders of the following must be obeyed: Thomas T. Firth, Treasurer; A. J. Cassatt, General Manager; S. G. Lewis, Controller; S. Kingston, General Freight Agent; H. W. Gwinner, General Passage and Ticket Agent; W. J. Howard, General Solicitor. The general order is dated Jersey City, December 18th, and the appointments mentioned in that general order took effect on Friday.

PROF. HILGARD, of the Coast Survey, has made some interesting calculations from the last and previous censuses which show the steady westward movement of the center of the population of the United States. Prof. Hilgard uses the phrase "center of gravity of the population," which, imagining the country to be a plane loaded with inhabitants, distributed over it in the manner shown by the census, would be the point upon which the plane would balance. In 1840 this point was near the eastern foot of the Cumberland Mountains, in Virginia, upon the 39th parallel of latitude. In 1850 the census showed that the point had moved westward fifty-seven miles, to a point south of Parkersburg, Virginia. In 1860 it was eighty-two miles further west at a place south of Chillicothe, Ohio, not far from the line between Virginia and Kentucky. In 1870 the point was found to have moved forty-five miles further west, and it is now at Wilmington, Clinton county, Ohio. The great progress in the period between 1850 and 1860 was caused in part by the rapid settlement of Texas and of the Pacific coast. The professor thinks that the relative growth of the West will not be so great in the future as in the past, and that, therefore, the center of population will advance westward at a much slower rate than heretofore. He estimates that in the year 1900 the center will be found to be near Bloomington, Indiana, about forty miles southwest of Indianapolis.

THE custom house statistics of the commerce of New York forr eleven months of the year show a substantial increase over the corresponding periods of [illegible] years, though there was a decrease in the previous [illegible]. Thus, while the imports in gold value, last month [illegible] merchandise and specie, in November, of general m[illegible] showing a decrease of $3,979,517, were $24,137,720, [illegible] entries same month last year, as compared with th[illegible] months reached $359,404,132, a gain of $67,003,756 over [illegible] customs for the [illegible] riod in 1870. The receipts fr[illegible] $139,725,512 60, eleven months this year, reached [illegible] year. The against $127,614,869 14 same period last [illegible] 1870, export trade shows an important gain [illegible] past albeit there has been a marked falling off the [illegible] month, when the clearances, in paper and coin values, were $21,357,126, a decrease of $8,452,483 from the exports in the same month last year. For the eleven months, however, the total clearances reached $276,725,607, against $232,346,003 same period in 1870.

THE New Haven *Palladium* says: "The schooner Madison Holmes, Capt. Baylis, is loading at Belle dock for Key West, with a cargo of leaf tobacco. The vessel is employed by Hartford parties at $1,000 a month. The tobacco will not be discharged, but on arriving at its destination the vessel will lay at anchor for one or two months, while the sweating process of curing is going on, simply removing the hatches in the morning and replacing them at night. It is stated that the year or two required *to* sweat tobacco in this climate can be accomplished in as many months there; also that the air gives the tobacco the peculiar flavor of genuine Havana.

Pork Packing in the West.

[From the Chicago Journal.]

The packing of hogs at this point continues with unabated activity. Our packers have thus far this season used up 628,986 hogs, against 357,945 for the corresponding period last season. The packing at at Cincinnati for the season to date is 485,000; of Milwaukee, 126,527; of Louisville, 295,000; of Indianapolis, 67,000, and of Peoria, 63,000.

OHIO NEWS.

The Ohio State Agricultural Convention will assemble at Columbus on the 3d of January next.

A twenty foot vein of block coal has been discovered near Williamsport, St. Clair township, Columbiana county.

A vein of coal three and a half feet in thickness was recently struck by drillers in Fowler township, Trumbull county.

A human skeleton measuring over seven feet in length was dug up in Walnut township, Pickaway county, recently.

Dr. Francis Hoy, of Columbus, celebrated his one hundredth birthday recently. His wife is ninety-five. The couple were married in 1802.

Cornelius Richards, a pioneer of Delaware county, died recently at Kingston township, at the age of eighty. He was a soldier of 1812.

The Hubbard *Journal* says: "The long looked for rolling mill is now certain to be built in this village. Our citizens have subscribed about the required bonus, and the committee have secured the company who are to build it."

A farmer named Joseph Mitchell was killed on his place, in Madison county, near London, last Thursday, by falling from a wagon, a stalk of corn stubble penetrating his neck, causing death almost instantly.

Mr. Sweetser informs the committee which presented the proposition from Niles, Ohio, for securing the Atlantic & Great Western rolling mills, that "the affairs of the Company, financially, are not in condition to make any heavy expenditures, and although a rolling mill has been talked of, yet for the present the matter has been dropped."

The monument to Gen. McPherson at Clyde, his former home, will be about ten feet high, and the horse and rider about fifteen feet high. These are to be placed upon a granite pedestal, making the total height of the monument about thirty-five feet. The Government has donated forty brass cannon for it.

Died, at Leesville, Carroll county, Ohio, November 25, 1871, Mary Cook, aged 101 years and 6 months. The deceased was born in Ireland, 1770. She emigrated to New York in 1827, thence to Leesville in 1842. Her native goodness and consistent Christian character won the respect of all who knew her. She retained her vigor, both of body and mind, to a remarkable degree.

In the Ohio Reform School for boys there were 519 inmates during the past year, of whom 379 still remain. The fruit sold amounted to $9,632, and 3,129 pairs of boots and shoes have been repaired. Since the last report the new chapel and family building, new shops and conservatory have been built, and an artesian well dug. Appropriations are asked for enlarging the main building, introducing gas into the building and a new wash house.

The Youngstown *Vindicator* relates the following singular accident: Thomas Hardy, of Thorn Hill, a few days ago, was out hunting, had shot at and missed a squirrel. He reloaded his gun, placed it against a log, and then went to the other side of the tree on which the squirrel was located to frighten it into proper position for a "center shot." The squirrel frightened, made a leap and struck a dead limb; the limb fell, struck the gun, and both broke and discharged it. The shot from the gun entered the side of young Hardy just above the hip, inflicting a severe, though not a fatal wound.

Near the village of Montgomery, Hamilton county, a drunken husband went home and amused himself by breaking furniture, dishes, &c. The wife looked on, and when the work of destruction had ceased, sat down and made out a bill, embracing each article destroyed and its value. This done, she went to the saloon keeper who sold the liquor to her husband and demanded the amount of the bill. He saw she meant business, and "forked over" the full amount.

The Ravenna *Democrat* says that a few days since Frederick Hinckley, a tenant on the farm of R. J. Thompson, about two miles east of that village, in company with Seymour Strong, of Edinburg, went into a field in which there was a large boar, for the purpose of driving out some hogs. The boar made at Mr. H., when he struck him with a club, but this only enraged the brute the more, and he rushed fiercely at Mr. H., striking him with his large, sharp tusk in the hollow of the right leg back of the knee, tearing open the flesh and causing a most frightful wound. Mr. H. then dealt the animal three or four heavy blows, when the boar rushed madly upon him, seizing him by the left leg near the knee, and inflicting wounds of a serious nature, and bringing him to the ground. At this juncture, Strong diverted the attention of the animal, and Hinckley succeeded in crawling on his hands and knees to the fence, some eight or ten rods distant, just in time to avoid another attack. The wounds are of a very painful and possibly dangerous character.

The Dayton *Journal* says: Mr. Davis Macey, a well known farmer of Harrison township, residing a few miles north of the city, has been afflicted for the last five months with a painful soreness in his face. The disease commenced with an irritation in the throat, which extended upward on the left side into the cheek, in the inside of which several lumps formed and became so painful that he was sometimes unable to work. The ailment continued to grow worse, and he was obliged to have two teeth removed on account of the enlargement of his cheek. Several physicians were consulted, some of whom pronounced it cancer in an incipient stage, but none of them succeeded in affording him any relief. About ten days since the swollen cheek suppurated and broke, when a small, sharp substance presented itself at the surface, which, upon being drawn out, proved to be a beard from a head of wheat. After it was extracted the wound commenced healing, and in a few days he was entirely free from pain, and is now restored to his usual health. Mr. Macy supposed that he swallowed the irritating substance which caused him so much suffering while drinking water, in the early part of last harvest; that it lodged in his throat and penetrated the flesh, from whence it worked its way up into his cheek, and was finally ejected by the suppuration, thus giving him instantaneous relief.

Magdalene Snyder, aged 105 years, is, says the Crawford county *Journal*, the oldest inhabitant in that part of the State. She lives with her son-in-law's family, Mr. John K. Steel, near Leesville; is in good health, considering her years, eats heartily, and has the use of all her senses, with mental powers but slightly impaired; is still active on her feet, walks without cane or any other assistance, and moves rapidly; remembers distinctly leading events, and converses intelligently. Her christian experience is rich and she rejoices at the mention of Jesus's name. She has lived in Crawford county since the spring of 1822 first settling near Middletown. Her husband, Christian Snyder, three years her senior, died several years ago in his ninety-ninth year. She was married but once and has given to the world a large family of children, most of whom are still living, and old, including Mr. Ada Snyder, near New Washington, and Peter Snyder, near Crestline.

The Maryland Salamander.

The fire-proof negro is still agitating Maryland. It will be remembered that, as reported some time since, he handled red-hot iron and melted lead with the utmost impunity, those metals, if we mistake not, being burned by contact with his flesh. A Maryland paper, after correcting some of the statements circulated concerning this man, whose name is Nathan Coker, adds:

> He can, however, eat red-hot anthracite coals, stir up red-hot coals in a furnace with his naked hands, lick a red-hot bar of iron until it is cold, receive molten lead into his mouth and keep it there until it cools; and it has been said that he has walked on red-hot bars of iron barefoot. This feat we have never witnessed ourselves, although we have seen him apply a red-hot bar of iron to his bare feet and keep it there until it had lost its redness. But we have noticed that there are times when it seemed to affect him, and we have seen him start back from its touch. We remember a few years ago, while he was mixing lime for the plasterers who were at work finishing a building for us in this town he ran his hand into the lime while being slaked, to take out the core, but he withdrew it in a twinkling. The lime burned him, and he felt its effects very sensibly. Another time a company of young men beat Coker rather badly. He made a wager with them of twenty dollars that he could sit on a red hot stove for fifteen minutes. The stove was heated up till it was all aglow with redness; the fire king took his seat, and actually, it is said, sat out ten minutes of the time, but one of the wags, pouring a little coal oil on the stove, drew him from his position in double quick time, and burned him severely. He is a remarkable negro, and no one yet has ever been able to explain his dealings with this element.

AT this season when candies are sold and consumed more largely than any other, attention is very properly called to the adulteration of confectionery, and the risk run by consumers. The adulterations of confectionery are so numerous and subtle that the only very safe advice that can be given to buyers is, make your purchases at old established stores and pay the highest market price. At all events, let no one buy candy that has evidently cost much labor, when it is offered to them at less than the price of sugar. Good candies contain nothing but sugar, with a small quantity of coloring and flavoring matter, and such sweetness will not cause decay of the teeth as rapidly as bread. For it has been found by experiment that when bread is packed against a tooth, the fermentation which eats away the enamel begins at the expiration of the twelfth hour, but sugar similarly placed will not begin to injure the tooth till after the seventeenth hour. The red coloring in good candy is secured by the use of a small portion of cochineal, which is an animal coloring so delicate that it is used in a standard medicine for weakly babies. The yellow coloring of genuine candy is produced by the slight admixture of saffron, another harmless material. Fruit and chocolate candies rate higher than the others, and can be made so as to be quite harmless. Most confectioners use as a basis for these the best refined sugar, and add the finest almonds, filberts, pistachio nuts, gum-arabic, cherry-pits, and licorice.

THE comments of the Republican press on Gen. Grant's Civil Service plan in some cases are not a little curious, and the reader will not find it difficult to detect the wry faces of professed reforms and "peculiar friends" and the genuine satisfaction of real reformers, and generous thanks of those who have honestly criticized Gen. Grant. Of this class of Republican journals is the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, from which we quote as follows:

The President has made another hit, and again turned the tables on his opponents—and his friends. After the bad behavior of the latter in the Senate, last week, there was no other way for him to escape its evil consequences to himself and the Republican party than that which he has followed in giving hearty and prompt welcome and adoption to the recommendations of the Civil Service Commission. His message to Congress on the subject, yesterday, restores him to public confidence in that matter, and makes him the historical leader, the inaugurator of Civil Service Reform. * * * The country is thus on the eve of a great reform victory and of an immense revolution in its political machinery. * * * It is a revolution and a victory that makes very small the questions of President or Cabinet Ministers, of tariffs or currencies. And Gen. Grant is again most fortunate in seeing and accepting the opportunity to admit and organize the popular demand for it.

THE amount of specie circulating in France before the war is estimated at 6,000,000,000 francs ($1,120,-[illegible]00,000). Of this it is calculated that 410,000,000 [illegible] have been exported, half of which has been [illegible] the Bank of France, and half by private parties. If this statement is correct, it appears that France has already lost one-third of her coin. But this is only the beginning of the end; the balance of the indemnity must soon follow. The payments [illegible] now amount to a total of 1,510,000,000 francs. Next month a series of monthly payments of 75,000,000 francs ($15,000,000) a month will commence, to last until May. The situation, therefore, is a serious one for France. The indemnity though not yet half paid draws one-third of their specie out of the country, and at a time, too, when large credits must have been available which no longer can be relied on. Much of the indemnity for which the French government holds receipts was in bills and letters of credit that have yet to be settled for cash. When the indemnity shall have been all paid up and a settlement made, it will appear that Bismarck has exacted as a ransom for France nearly all the movable wealth or capital of that country.

The American Peace Society on Monday night held a monster meeting in Cooper Institute, New York, and rejoiced over the triumph of peaceful arbitration in the recent treaty between this country and Great Britain. Rather late, but still eminently proper.

A NEW POEM.

THE NEW PIANO. A LYRIC POEM, BY JAMES M. MACRUM. (R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.)

Mr. Macrum is already known as the author of occasional poems of decided merit. Though laboriously engaged in business pursuits, with few spare hours at his command, he is a scholar, of cultivated imagination, and therefore unable, even if disposed, wholly to suppress those high thoughts and glowing fancies, by which common objects are idealized and the mere prose of life transmuted into poetry. This lyric poem, "The New Piano," is very highly finished in form and diction. By the term Lyric in the title, the intelligent reader is sufficiently guarded against the expectation of finding a poetical treatment of the construction or external characteristics of the musical instrument referred to. All that is permitted in that direction is a mere incidental reference, humorous in tone. A really lyrical poem, it is an attempt to give subjective expression to those subjective thoughts and sentiments, with which the poet is inspired in contemplation of the Piano, "a whole orchestra of instruments in one." From a poem of the kind, in which the various parts are so intimately connected, co-operating towards one great effect or impression, it is difficult to select extracts which may not suffer by disjunction. Here are some lines which would surely be admired wherever met with:

Ere long, beneath thy fingers,
Whose thrilling touch they'll own
As a power before unknown,
The almost sensitive keys
Will release the hidden singers
That are prisoned in the chords,—
And they, rushing to the words
Of thy song, through all degrees,
In accompaniment to it,
Will bring echoes of all voices,
Of the joy that most rejoices,
Of the grief most exquisite,
And—not echoes, but—the real
Living voices of the Ideal,—
Of all that is most perfect, of all that is most fit,
Spirit-voices from the rivers and the fountains,
From the valleys and the mountains,
From deep-veined mines, from leafy woods,
From heaven's expanse and ocean's,
From vocal nature's many moods,
And life's manifold emotions.

The following is also a fine strain of poetry and truth:

No heart unloving and unloved,
No self-sufficing, isolated heart,
Unsympathetic and unmoved,
'Mid human scenes of grief and pain,
Or joy and pleasure, can sustain
The cunning hand, the teeming brain,
The heritage of Art.

Such never were the worshipers
Of Beauty—and are none of hers;
And it were vain
To search for such in all her train;
Throughout her wide domain
There's fellowship—there's sympathy—but no
Cold isolation:—it must needs be so:
For Pan sings there ev'n as of old, and lo!
There, hand in hand, the sister Muses go,
Each aiding each, and wont to call,
When needed, on the help of all.
And, first and last, 'tis sovran Art's
Divinest intuition to foreknow

The occult affinities
The unanticipated harmonies,
The 'curious felicities'
Of things that never yet
Have had their secret uttered in our hearts.
The kindred strangers that have never met,
She finds and brings together, having set
The mark of kinship on them evermore.

Equally elevated and noble are the lines in celebration of Art or imaginations on pages 20 and 21.

An obvious defect of the poem is, it would seem, a certain obscurity of method, or failure to manage the transitions from topic to topic so as to make it easy for even the most attentive reader to follow the line of thought. The rhythm also is perhaps faulty in one or more instances. And was it judicious to use "elephant" for ivory as it is used on page 15? Though Virgil and his translator Dryden thus employ it, the word offends the mere English reader. But these are trifles which interfere little with the pleasure which the poem is adapted to afford those who have any relish for high and earnest thinking.

THE Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia, situated on Arch street, near Eighth, on Tuesday morning, suspended for the second time in its history. Rumors of financial irregularities in the management of the bank having been afloat. Hiland R. Hulburd, the Comptroller of the Currency, and a Committee of the Board of Bank Presidents, on Monday made an investigation into its condition. The result showed that the bank was in no condition to continue business, and that a very reckless system had prevailed in keeping the accounts. As a consequence, suspension was ordered. There can be no loss to those who hold the circulating notes of the bank, as they are secured by United States bonds. Although the bank has for some time been considered in a doubtful condition, its stock has been selling above par. The City Treasurer states that he has no account whatever with the bank, either public or private, and as far as the treasury is concerned the city will lose nothing. It is understood that the Tax Receiver had about $20,000 on deposit in the bank. About a week ago, Mr. Beatty and Mr. Hill, Delinquent Tax Collectors, drew out together over $200,000.

SINCE it is pretty nearly certain that nothing except competition will ever induce the present directors of cable communication with foreign countries to lower their rates of toll, the more of them we have the better. The bill introduced into the House a day or two since, providing for the incorporation of a company to lay a submarine cable across the Atlantic by way of the Bermudas and Azores, will probably, if it becomes a law, help to bring about this result. The same company also proposes to lay a telegraphic cable from our Pacific coast to China and Japan; which would bring us into direct and instant communication with the East, instead of compelling us to send our messages by the long and expensive route of the Atlantic and Europe. In view of the rapid and enormous increase of our eastern trade, the value of such a line to our merchants is at once apparent, while its importance to the government would be by no means small. The capital for both these undertakings is said to be ready for investment as soon as the necessary privileges shall have been granted by Congress.

THE Democrats of Georgia are putting themselves in a very unenviable attitude. The members of the Legislature have voted themselves seven dollars per day, and twenty-five cents for each mile they travel to and from the capitol. They have wasted their time in political juggling, until they have failed, as they claim, to complete their necessary business within the forty days allowed by the Constitution, and they are now holding on at the capitol, drawing their seven dollars per day, in defiance of the Constitution and laws of the State, when they cannot point to one important measure that should detain them a single hour, and they have, in an unconstitutional and revolutionary manner, caused an election to be held for a Governor to fill out the unexpired term of Governor Bullock. The election occurred on Monday, and the Republican party did not vote, and it is feared that the perverse and palpable disregard of constitutional provision and authority which the policy and procedure of the reactionists has involved, may compel the national government again to intervene in the affairs of that distracted State.

SOME days ago we mentioned that Gen. Hawley said, in a lecture recently delivered in New York, that it was within his own knowledge that a member of the present United States Senate paid the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars for his position. He was also reported as stating, on the same occasion, that seventy per cent. of the Pennsylvania Legislature was venial, and that one railroad bill, passed at the last session of the Legislature, cost seven hundred thousand dollars. His attention having been called to these various statements, he corrects them by observing, in a late number of his paper, the Hartford *Courant*, that what he did say with refence to the Senatorship was, that he had been so informed by what he considered reliable authority; and that the remark respecting the Pennsylvania Legislature was made of a certain State not named. His explanation concerning the alleged cost of the railroad bill in question is that it was currently reported that the Pennsylvania tonnage tax was repealed a number of years ago at such an expense.

A CIVIL engineer of Chicago, who believes that rain can be produced by artificial methods, has petitioned Congress for assistance to enable him to carry out his proposed experiments. He wants to be furnished with nine hundred cannon of not less than twenty-four pounds caliber each, and thirty thousand pounds of powder to fire in them, together with an electrical battery and other appliances, to enable him to discharge all the pieces simultaneously. In support of his theory that rain can be produced by the firing of artillery, he gives a long list of battles, including nearly every important engagement during the rebellion, each of which was followed, he alleged, by a heavy rain storm. He also cites instances in the Mexican war, and in wars in Europe, when battles have been followed by rain, and urges that it is a matter of such scientific importance to determine if heavy cannonading will cause showers, that the Government ought to provide the means for conducting the experiments necessary to determine the question.

A CERTAIN journal, which has been especially determined in its opposition to the postal telegraph measure, on the grounds that the service is conducted by private corporations with more energy, accuracy and economy than could be hoped for if it were placed under governmental control, refers approvingly to the efforts now being made by the manufacturers of envelopes "to get rid of the damaging competition of the government in the same business," and says that they demand that the Postoffice Department shall either go out of the business, or charge a profit of ten per cent. Comment upon the utter inconsistency of these attitudes is quite unnecessary. A government charged with being incompetent to the management of one business, is censured for the injury which its reduced rates in the conduct of another are said to have inflicted on its competitors. It needs a very strong reconciling faculty to harmonize these positions.

THE [illegible]-fourth annual report of the Massachusetts State Lunatic Hospital shows the whole number of patients there October 1, 1871, to be 200 [illegible] and 221 females; whole number admitted during the year 254 males and 216 females; whole number discharged 251 males and 206 females; whole number under treatment 452 males and 427 females; recovered 106 males and 103 females; improved 7 males and 1 female; died 41 males and 22 females. The statistics show that nearly all the patients are persons who have been engaged in mechanical employments. Of farmers there were 19, laborers 69, machinists 12, carpenters 13, shoemakers 20, traders 10, clerks 10. Not a single author, clergyman, editor or lawyer and but one physician was admitted.

STATE POLITICS.

A meeting of the Republicans of Carbon county was held at Mauch Chunk last week, at which a resolution was adopted declaring General William Lilly their choice for the Republican candidacy for Governor.

Hon. G. V. Lawrence, Chairman of the Republican Committee of Washington county, has called a convention to meet on Monday evening, January 8th, to appoint delegates to the Republican State Convention.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1871.

1872.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

The "Presidential year" is always a reading year with the American people. It imposes extraordinary duties on journals from which the people may usually expect not only the news of the day, but intelligent discussion of public questions and enunciation of opinions. While this is true in a general sense, the year before us is likely, in a political sense, to be one of unusual interest;—the Democratic party is breaking up, and there are indications of alliances and purposes altogether novel in our politics. The elections of the past year have resulted in almost an unbroken series of Republican victories. General Grant's administration has received the unequivocal indorsement of the American people; and there is every indication now that, as the Republican candidate, he will be re-elected President. As an INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN PAPER the COMMERCIAL will in the future, as in the past, render an undeviating support to REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES, holding that the good of the Republic requires that the Government should remain in the hands of the party that saved it in the great life-or-death struggle. In the future as in the past it will speak its own views regarding men and measures, holding that through free discussion only can safe conclusions be reached and the independence of the press preserved. In this regard we can say simply that the COMMERCIAL will be true to itself and its established character.

AS A NEWSPAPER, nothing will be spared to maintain the position which the COMMERCIAL has always held among the leading journals of the day, for news enterprise as well as for independent opinions. This year, at home and abroad, will be full of interest. European politics are agitated, and the American reader will likely find much in them to attract his attention. At home all is life and push. Railroads are being constructed everywhere; new projects are almost daily proclaimed; population is increasing; enterprise intelligently directed was never so well rewarded, and the prospect for the wonderful activities of our country is, to say the least, extremely encouraging. With all these things the COMMERCIAL is intimately identified, and as a BUSINESS PAPER, at the center of the greatest manufacturing district on the continent, has constantly in view whatever of interest readers may reasonably expect to see in its columns,—especially CAREFULLY PREPARED MARKET REPORTS, MANUFACTURING INTELLIGENCE and GENERAL NEWS, collected at home and from abroad.

To our patrons we have only words of cheer. With some of our readers we have held pleasant relations for years. It will be our aim to deserve the continuance of these relations for many years to come. We feel proud in the fact that the COMMERCIAL wields an influence second to no journal in the State. Its readers as a general thing are the influential, intelligent classes. In a circle of hundreds of miles, embracing nearly the whole of Pennsylvania, much of Ohio, West Virginia and States beyond, it is the favorite in the counting-house, the office, the store and the family, especially of business and cultivated classes. To hold this place will be our constant effort.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

Daily paper, per year.......................$10 00
Weekly paper, per year....................2 00

The Weekly Commercial will be furnished in Clubs of Twenty at $1 50 per annum, and one copy given gratis to the getter-up of the club.

Specimen copy sent gratis on application.

☞ Send in your orders.

Address THE COMMERCIAL,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Country Journals publishing the above, and sending a MARKED COPY containing the same, will receive our DAILY in exchange for one year.

SECULARISM.

MR. GLADSTONE'S citation of a few lines from the "Secularist's Manual," in his Greenwich speech, has had the effect which was looked for, of awakening an extensive interest in the "questionable book." As, according to a London correspondent of repute, "there are few cities where its songs are not sung every Sunday," it is safe to assume that the wide circulation of the "Manual," brought about by the Premier's unhappy quotation, is directing the attention of the educated and "churchly" classes of England toward the singular sect for whose edification the "Manual" was prepared. The excitement may, therefore, result in good to inquirers if not to the Secularists, and perhaps to both. The tenets and still more the character of the adherents of the sect are such as to isolate them very much from the sympathies of the most earnest and energetic class of British philanthropists. No intelligent reader needs to be informed that these are devout Christian men and women who, in the spirit of their creed and in imitation of CHRIST's example, go about doing good. The constraining motives of their benevolent activity are intimately associated with certain conceptions of the unseen world and the life to come. Feeling themselves the power of such motives, an appeal to them is one chief agency upon which they rely in their endeavors to influence the ignorant and erring in the direction of virtuous and earnest living. To the philanthropists of whom we write, the present life, mean in its conditions and insignificant in its brevity even when most prolonged, seems important only or chiefly when viewed in connection with the unending life to come. In its revelations alone can be found compensation for the failures, a rectification or adjustment of the wrongs and inequalities of the earthly life, which forms an introduction to its penalties or rewards. By the Secularists all such teachings are repelled and denounced as "childish and absurd superstitions powerfully obstructive of human improvement and happiness." They hold that man, as a thinking, reasoning being, has to do with this world only, and that to concern himself about another is mere folly, a waste of thought and energy which properly applied might secure him those secular good things which afford enjoyment here and for the want of which there can be no compensation either now or hereafter. Industry, a judicious management of one's affairs, mutual kindness, and indeed all the ordinary virtues, are regarded by the Secularist as recommended and enforced by motives of the most stringent character; most of all, by that constitution of the world which insures most happiness to those who do right. By the mere operation of the natural law, not only honesty, but every virtue is, in the long run, the best policy.

From a review of the aforesaid "Manual," now before us, it would appear that absolute liberty of thought and utterance is the right to which the English Secularist attaches most importance, and to break down the barriers which at present hinder its exercise is his most urgent duty. Of course, he looks upon the entire constitution of Church and State by law established, as a vast superstructure of superstition and priestcraft, while the actual distribution of property, he thinks, exists in manifest violation of those rights of enjoyment and possession, the exercise of which is rendered impossible to many millions by the present arrangement. At least this would seem a legitimate deduction from his principles.

In organizing their sect the Secularists have apparently seen no sufficient reason for departing from the model of the old church. As a substitute for baptism they have certain ceremonies with which a child receives its name, a part of the performance being an address on organization, education and the cultivation of the affections, followed by the singing of a hymn. The Manual referred to contains also a marriage ceremony. It is, besides, worth mentioning that the sect has its saints, whose "days" are celebrated with becoming care and ceremonial, toasts to their memory being a part of the rubric. In the list of Secularist saints we find the names of HELVETIUS, VOLNEY, TOLAND, COBBETT, RICHARD CARLISLE and TOM PAINE. MIRABAUD is also mentioned, a circumstance which seems to indicate the same laxity of critical accuracy in the department of Secularist hagiology which is so often a reproach to the Bollandists. Unless we mistake, the name of MIRABAUD denotes no real personage, but was merely the *nom de plume* under which Baron HOLBACH published his *Systeme de la Nature*. We are, however, open to correction.

Though avowed Secularists are said to be pretty widely diffused in Great Britain, there is perhaps no reason to believe that they are very numerous. The movement seems mainly confined to the class of artisans, and to be a natural outgrowth of the peculiar social condition in which it originated. Even if we were able, this is not the place to account for the phenomenon, farther than to say that sufficient education to stimulate without really cultivating the intellect, and the manifest inconsistencies and social and political predominance, not to say oppression of a State Church, must be placed among its obvious causes. That it can ever become a great popular movement or number very many adherents among the poor of a Christian land, is hardly credible. In their meetings the Secularists make no attempt to evade or conceal from themselves the awful import of their doctrines, the following verses being one of their hymns:

"What power shall break that stern decree,
That all on earth must parted be
Forever!

"Though love or kindred weave the chain,
They'll only for a time remain,
Then sever.

"There's not a flower that scents the dell,
The perfume of whose dew-crowned bell
We'd cherish.

"There's not a morning rose-bud fair,
But may be doomed when evening's there,
To perish.

"Thou still mayst prize the love now thine,
And in thy heart Hope's lamp divine
Be keeping;

"Yet Time will steal thy shrine away,
And leave thee nought midst joy's decay
But weeping."

To "place one's glory in the grave, ambitious of rotting forever," is a poor ambition, and though hard headed, unimaginative persons may here and there be found contented with the prospect, most of the weary and heavy laden of the world, knowing of a better hope, will not voluntarily renounce it.

CONGRESS SYMPATHIZING.

A few days ago the House of Representatives at Washington was the scene of one of those exhibitions of sensibility which distinguishes our National Assembly from all other legislative bodies in the world; indeed, we may say, from all the legislative bodies whose proceedings are recorded in history. Mr. HALDEMAN, an honorable member, offered a resolution the object of which was to express the profound regret of the House for the wrathful severity with which the French Government, presided over by M. THIERS, has pursued those leaders and members of the Paris Commune who have fallen into its hands. Not having the resolution before us, we give merely its purport, and therefore do but poor justice to the fine glow of Congressional emotion disclosed in its phraseology. Of course, the opportunity offered by the presentation of the resolution was eagerly embraced, and there were various and highly edifying displays of cheap sentiment and easy eloquence on the part of our representatives. After due consideration the resolution was put to vote, when ninety-five voices were given in its favor against eighty-six on the other side. As a vote of two-thirds was required to adopt the resolution, M. THIERS and his coadjutors escaped the harrowing mortification and other dreadful consequences which would have followed so formal and solemn an expression of "profound regret" on the part of the representatives of the Great Republic, while from the anarchists and ruffians of the Commune seemed to be withheld the sympathy implied in the resolution. But only for a little while. In spite of the failure of the motion, our magnanimous Congressmen were determined to avoid the reproach of such recreancy to the cause of liberty in Europe. No doubt, all sensible members of the House felt that the HALDEMAN resolution was a mere piece of impertinence, an eccentricity which compromised the dignity of the body, and which was certain to be misinterpreted in France. They were, however, apparently afraid to present the subject in its true character. They may have feared that they would be held up in certain quarters as sympathizers with "bloated aristocracy," and as having "no bowels for the down-trodden millions." In order at once to rescue the dignity and decency of the House, and to avoid the very disagreeable, if not terrible, consequences of suspected unfaithfulness to popular rights, Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution which must be admitted to be a splendid example of ingenuity. In it the House confesses the truth, apparently forgotten by Mr. HALDEMAN, that "the acts of foreign governments are beyond its jurisdiction." And then the resolution declares that the House "profoundly sympathizes with all efforts to establish self-government and republican institutions,"—language which may fairly express sympathy for M. THIERS and the actual Government of France in its most difficult position. Though perhaps not called upon to take any action on the subject, the House, by giving expression to these worthy and harmless sentiments, would have done an inoffensive thing, which might have had good results. But such a resolution, to the supporters of the HALDEMAN motion, and to all those who believe in WENDELL PHILLIPS, would have seemed flat treason against humanity. Another clause was therefore added, in which the House expresses its lively sympathy for the "families and friends of all persons who have lost their lives, whether on the field of battle or *on the scaffold, or in whatever other mode*, for the sake of civil liberty." The resolution was unanimously adopted. The entire resolution, as it stands, is sufficiently safe and unquestionable. And yet the whole proceeding, of which the act in question was the upshot, may reasonably be regarded with mortification by all who feel concern for the credit of the American House of Representatives. In fact, the resolution is a luminous expression of the muddled condition of the congressional mind as regards the struggle between the Paris Commune and the friends of order; and viewed in connection with the preceding debate, it will be understood abroad as a declaration of congressional sympathy for the defeated party. It is full time that Congress had laid aside its old and disreputable practice of applying foreign affairs to partisan purposes at home. The practice was always mischievous, injurious to the reputation and influence of the nation, and in the intimate relations now existing between this country and Europe the evil effects of the habit are more obvious than ever.

WITH reference to the Commercial Treaty between France and Great Britain, the proposed abrogation of which on the part of the French Government has attracted so much attention in this country, and been so severely criticised by the free traders, M. THIERS, in his late message to the Assembly, took occasion to reiterate his firm adherence to the doctrines of protection, and reannounced his purpose of increasing the tariff on cotton, linen, woolen yarns and webs from three to five per cent., and on mixed cotton and wool from twelve to eighteen per cent. He was content, for the present, to let the custom duties on iron, coal, chemical products, glass, pottery and articles of a similar class remain untouched, but insisted on the proposed change with respect to the others. It appears, however, that England has thus far declined to accede to these propositions, basing her refusal on the grounds that to allow the tariff to be raised would be to take a step backward and involve a species of self-stultification; the plain English of which is that Great Britain does not propose to relinquish the advantage she has obtained over her neighbor until she is absolutely compelled to do so. M. THIERS will give notice in February of the terminination of the treaty, but a year must elapse before it ceases to be binding on the two countries. The announcement that the treaty was to terminate was received with vehement cheering. It is probable, however, that it will not be wholly abrogated, since with the notice of its termination negotiations will at once be instituted with the intention of forming a new one. For the sake of France, it is to be hoped M. THIERS will continue to insist on the concessions which he at present demands from Great Britain.

IT is about twenty years since Congress began to legislate to prevent steamboat explosions, and the fact is, that in proportion to the number of passengers carried, the loss of life has been greater than before legislation commenced. Practical steamboatmen, especially on our rivers, know very well that legislation has been adverse to safety—at any rate, the facts sustain this conclusion. The amount of ignorance, impracticability and folly embraced in the laws which have been passed within the past twenty years is amazing—and the worst part of it is that it is now proposed to increase it almost indefinitely. The exempting of locomotives from the operation of the law is an inconsistency which it seems no one is able to explain. The explosion of a single locomotive a short time since killed more persons than have been lost by towboat explosions since the first boat was launched on the Ohio river, and yet towboats are subjected to restrictive legislation, while locomotives are exempted wholly! The new steamboat law, which embraces the making of iron as well as boilers, besides every conceivable detail in the carrying of passengers and navigation in general, is no better than its predecessors. It may not do much greater harm, but it is not likely, should it become a law, to come nearer to accomplishing the object aimed at than the laws which it repeals.

A CALL has recently been issued for the assembling of a National Convention to nominate a Presidential ticket on the Prohibition platform. The Convention is to meet at Columbus, Ohio, on the 22d of February. While all thoughtful citizens are ready to admit the multitudinous evils arising out of intemperance, we can but think it unwise in the Temperance men of the country to push their cause into the political arena. The State of Maine has had a great deal of varied experience in treating the question of Temperance reform, and she has lately arrived at the conclusion that it is far better to organize and prosecute her restrictory measures in this particular while working in the ranks of the two parties, than by separate political organization and effort. The experience of many other States has also equally demonstrated the impossibility of the success of third or Temperance parties, and the example of Maine in her latest experiment is beginning to be generally copied. The callers of this National Convention would also, we think, do well to imitate her in a similar regard.

THE New York *Sun* calls for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, making unchangeable the Civil Service reforms proposed by President GRANT and the Board of Commissioners, upon the ground that it would guarantee a thorough and abiding elevation of the public service. The suggestion is a good one, and we feel confident such an amendment, so framed that appointments to office cannot be made to depend on party patronage, nor used as a means of corrupting the politics of the country, would be seconded by no one more heartily than the President himself.

DISCUSSING "our relations with Spain," the *Tribune* says:

> "We do not say that a collision between us and Spain in the Antilles is impossible. There are calamities as bad as war, and the worst of them all is for a nation to forget so far its widest interests and its self-respect as to submit uncomplainingly to insult and outrage. In some way or other the brutal despotism of the volunteers in Cuba must be taken in hand by civilization. We grievously doubt whether it is possible for Spain to apply the proper remedy."

What, then, is to be done? If the "brutal despotism" has become unendurable, and Spain cannot or will not "apply the proper remedy," what course is there but interposition by other nations, and what would that be but war? And yet the *Tribune* perceives nothing disturbing in the situation.

THE Government Departments in Washington complain that the proposed reform in the Civil Service does not go far enough, and "stops half way." This appears to be a failing far from fatal. The specification is that the tenure-of-office is uncertain. "During good behavior" is the idea of the critics. Very well; so let it be, if the new plan does not embody the principle. Let us make it thorough—if that is what the critics desire.

THE idea of an "American Protectorate" over Mexico has cropped out in the Congress of that country. The charge that the JUAREZ party intended to invite the protection of the United States was boldly made and denied; but the denial left the impression that the charge was not wholly without basis. When first made it caused considerable excitement, but the JUAREZ journals say such rumors are set afloat merely to injure the Government.

A NOVEL and curious legal case, involving the question whether postoffice money orders can be garnisheed, is pending at Bolivar, Missouri. One day last week the postmaster received notification to pay the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars to a citizen residing in the county on the presentation by him of money orders to that amount. An attorney of an inquiring turn of mind happened to see the money order registry lying open on the postmaster's desk, and furthermore happened to observe that the individual in whose favor the money order was drawn was indebted to a client of his. The sagacious attorney immediately bethought himself how he might turn this information to account. Accordingly next morning he had a notice of garnishment served on the postmaster, enjoining him from paying the money to the person for whom it was intended. The deputy sheriff had scarcely finished reading the notice to the postmaster, when the person to whose order the money had been sent, appeared on the scene, and presenting his orders, asked for the money. The postmaster was obliged to confess that it was out of his power to comply, and recited the circumstances under which it was withheld. The disappointed payer sought legal advice on the subject. Attorney number two, after hearing the case, ransacked the Postoffice Department's regulations touching money orders, and thought he discovered sufficient grounds for demanding that the money be paid to his client. The postmaster, however, thought best to await instructions from Washington on the subject before forking over. As the matter now stands, the money is tied up in the hands of the postmaster until the next meeting of the Circuit Court in April, unless the Postoffice Department dissolves the injunction sooner. The principle involved in the question is really one of considerable public importance.

THE National Convention of wool growers and manufacturers, which was held last week at Syracuse, New York, was of great interest to the entire people of the United States. Very many important facts and statistics regarding the progress of the wool industry, ratified in the light of practical experience, were presented; and it would seem that, in face of the clear, exhaustive and convincing address issued by the Convention, the reduction which the revenue reformers propose to make on wool and woolens must, to every fair and unbiased mind, appear unwarranted and harmful. The whole proceedings formed a gratifying demonstration in favor of protection, and when it is considered that the Convention expressed the unanimous sentiment of the wool industry, the annual value of which is upwards of three hundred millions of dollars, which is created by a vast number of people in different capacities, it seems natural to suppose that Congress will decidedly refuse to adopt the meddlesome and injurious policy which the free-traders are seeking to force upon it with reference to this great element of national wealth. It is shown beyond dispute that protection has placed the wool industry upon a prosperous basis, and that if this needful protection is continued, the growth and manufacture of this important staple will continue also to increase, expand and diversify, affording home markets for the raw material, and ultimately enabling the people permanently to procure clothing at less cost than abroad; in exchange for the only products they can export. A general prostration of this vast industry would undoubtedly follow the repeal of the tariff, and there seems to be no good reason why the same influences and considerations of public policy which led to the original enactment of the measure should not be made effectual for its preservation.

A SOMEWHAT curious reaction against the proposed disestablishment of the Episcopal Church is said to have set in among a considerable portion of the working people of England. Among the arguments urged in opposition to the measure are, that by far the greater amount of all the religious and elementary instruction received by the working classes of Great Britain has been obtained through its instrumentality; that the disendowment of Protestant churches has inflicted injury on almost every country where the experiment has been tried; that the disestablishment of the Irish Church has not satisfied the Roman Catholics of Ireland nor increased their loyalty; that there is reason to believe that no amount of surrender of church property will ever satisfy the enemies of the Episcopacy, and that such disendowment would inevitably be followed by that of every other Protestant church in the country, irrespective of the source from which the property was derived. It is true that there is nothing in this opposition specially calculated to dishearten the advocates of the principle, but it nevertheless seems to indicate that the alteration which is contemplated in the Church's position and relation to the State, will by no means be accomplished with the ease and celerity so confidently looked for by the champions of the measure.

THE following instances of sympathies and antipathies are curious: Zimmerman tells us of a lady who could not endure the feeling of silk or satin, and shuddered when touching the velvety skin of a peach. Mr. Julian Young tells the story of an officer who could not endure the sound of a drum, and ultimately fell dead when compelled to hear it. There are whole families who entertain a horror of cheese; on the other hand, there was a physician, Dr. Starke, of Edinburg, who lost his life by subsisting almost entirely upon it. Some people have been unable to take mutton, even when administered in the microscopic form of pills. There is the case of a man falling down at the smell of mutton, as if bereaved of life, and in strong convulsions. Sir James Eyre, in his well-known little book, mentions three curious instances of idiosyncracy: the case of a gentleman who could not eat a single strawberry with impunity; the case of another, whose head would become frightfully swollen if he touched the smallest particle of hare; the case of a third, who would inevitably have an attack of gout a few hours after eating fish.

THE hypothesis that the continent of America was originally peopled by immigrants from Asia by way of Alaska and the Aleutian islands, finds some confirmation in the recent arrival at San Francisco of three Japanese seamen whose junk, being disabled near their own coast, was carried by the current twenty-five hundred miles to the island of Adaho, one of the Alaska group. These Japanese were nine months at the mercy of the winds and waves in making the transit, and twenty-three out of twenty-six starved to death on the passage. The conjecture that the continent was first settled from this quarter, the inhabitants gradually finding their way southward into Mexico, Central and South America, receives considerable assistance from the incident, since however early may have been the date, the art of shipbuilding must certainly have been sufficiently advanced to furnish vessels as capable of making the passage as a disabled junk.

THE compliments and sarcastic observations which the opposition journals made respecting the President's occasional visits to different parts of the country last summer, will be well remembered. Some of these papers are now dissatisfied because he spends so much of his time in Washington, and think that he would be greatly benefitted by mingling more freely with the people of the different sections of the country—particularly of the South. This is worthy to be placed in the same category with the abuse heaped upon the President by a Butler county Democrat for proclaiming thanksgiving in the light of the moon. He says it cost him fifteen cents a pound for his turkey, when, if it had not been for that bull-headed fellow, he could have had one for nothing.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The horror of the famine in Persia has not yet reached its climax. Mr. A. J. S. Adams, traveling in Teheran about two months ago, says, in a note published by the Sunderland (England) *Times*, that in the crowds who swarm in the barrack-square, to receive a dole of small silver from the shah, hundreds, men and women, are literally stark naked, worn to the bone, and covered with sores. The people follow the visitor, howling for bread; "two men lie upon the ground quite dead, and a child is laid upon one side of the bazar, covered with a piece of dirty cotton. A naked woman lies in the agony of death, surrounded by a crowd of beings almost as badly off as herself. The next form is that of a woman who scrapes from the ground a handful of melon-seeds and filth, which she divides between her two children."

The African expedition fitted out over a year ago to proceed in search of Dr. Lingstone was at last accounts at Kwihara, an Arab village, five hundred and twenty-five miles from Zanzibar. The first tidings of Livingstone were obtained at this point, though not conclusive, seem to justify the belief that he is still alive, though suffering from the desertion of his men, and the want of the proper supplies. The exhibition will continue its march until the explorer is found, or a definite and final conclusion is reached as to his fate.

The Russian St. Petersburg *Gazette* furnishes some interesting statistics as to the revenues of the most important monasteries in Russia, adding, however, that these cannot be thoroughly relied upon, as they proceed from private sources. The receipts of the priors of the monasteries of the first-class (lavras) vary, it says from 40,000 to 60,000 roubles, ($25,000 to $37,500), and of the other priors from 1,000 to 10,000 roubles. The income of the monastery of Troitzki-Sergiev, near Moscow, which formerly contained about 100,000 persons, now amounts to 500,000 roubles. That of the Kief monastery is even greater, as it derives a considerable profit from the sale of wax lights. The Alexander-Nevaki monastery at St. Petersburg has a special source of revenue, besides its ordinary one, in the shape of a share of all the corn imported into the capital.

While T. D. Jones was in Columbus, modeling his bust of Chase, a young man of the Sparkler order of architecture approached him one night at a social gathering, with the inquiry: "Er-er—say! er-er—so you're the man—er—that makes mud heads, ain't you?" "Yes," said old Tom, blandly, "do you want a new one?"

From recently published figures it appears that Portugal has not for thirty years had a budget which did not exhibit a deficit. It is stated, indeed, that for ten years past Portugal has, on an average, been exceeding her income by $3,500,000 a year. The public debt, which was $100,000,000 in 1854, had increased to $235,000,000 in 1867; and, in the teeth of this, trade has terribly decreased in several branches. The commerce of Portugal is almost exclusively with Great Britain. Its staple is wine. This has, for some years past, shown a decided decline. In 1865 the value of wine exported to England was £1,145,134, in 1869 it had fallen by steady annual diminution to £881,656.

An affecting story comes from Louisville: Two beautiful young ladies of aristocratic appearance were standing on the corner of Broadway and Fourth streets about three o'clock Friday afternoon, waiting for a car. One of them was on a shopping expedition, and the other waiting to see her off. The car came and stopped for the passenger, who turned to her friend to give the usual good-bye kiss, when by some means her arms became entangled in the curls of her friend, and, just as she was tearing herself away, down came a huge blonde wig, falling with its mass of rich and shining curls and crimps at their feet, and revealing a head of short, dark hair, rolled up in a little knot behind, and arranged to accommodate the deceptive wig. It is needless to add ——.

The following advertisement appears in a recent number of the French *Galignani's Messenger*: "A French nobleman, aged forty-five, widower, without children, desires to unite himself in matrimony with an English or American lady, whether a widow or not, who speaks a little French or Italian, and has a yearly income of £1,000. For all particulars write in English, or French, to," &c.

An intemperate cow ate up a half barrel of brandy peaches at Nashville, Tenn., the other day, and after reeling around the streets in a state of beastly intoxication for some time, she was taken to the police station, where she soon died. Evidently her first debauch.

A correspondent of a Cincinnati paper gives some particulars of a visit to Laramie City, W. T., by Judge Kelly, of Pennsylvania, during last summer. The Judge, he says, was induced to accompany some gentlemen on a hunt. He groaned through the first day in an ambulance, arriving in camp so sore and fatigued he couldn't sleep. Chloral was tried, without effect. Dr. L—— then prescribed reading one of Kelley's own pamphlets on "Protection." The patient did not take kindly to the treatment, and wanted to beg off. Dr. L—— was firm, and soon the basso snores of "the gentleman from the Iron District" shook the tent poles. Whether it was from fear of another dose of "Kelley's Soporific," or the exercise and pure air, the rest of the trip saw the Judge uncomplaining. He returned to Laramie City declaring himself a new man.

The South African diamond fields still attract much attention. A gentleman, writing from Dutoitspan, under date of October, says: There have been numerous finds during the past week. A diamond, weighing 150 carats, was turned out here by one Humphries. There have also been several other large gems found, viz.: one of 45 carats, one of 32, one of 22, one of 21, one of 20, and one of 18 carats. I have heard of some very good stones being unearthed at De Beer's, and among them a 42 carat, 30, 16, 14, 12, 6, 4, 3, and 2 carat gems. Colesburg Kop is still proving itself the best field. Numbers of diamonds have been found on this field during the week. There have been some large diamonds unearthed, and among them one of 70 carats, one of 60, one of 48, one of 24, and one of 25, besides an immense number of small diamonds. I have heard that the finder of the 49-carat diamond was offered £5,000 for it, but would not accept it.

The last ten years have witnessed a singular mortality among some of our oldest and apparently best English newspapers. The *Morning Herald* expired on the last day of 1869, having been published as a daily ninety years. The *Morning Chronicle*, established in 1779, lived nearly as long, but declined and fell about 1860. The *Sun*, which first rose in the year 1792, set for the last time on the 28th of February, 1871. The *Morning Star*, established in 1856, and an organ of free trade after the Manchester or Cobden school, was discontinued in 1870, after having sunk over eighty thousand pounds for its hopeful but unlucky proprietors.

Some years ago, when California was sending to the East specimens of onions which were a foot broad, and squashes weighing one-fourth of a ton, the American Museum had an ostrich that died. Mr. Barnum had it nicely picked and dressed, and sent it to a Washington market man, who hung it on his stall, labeled, "California turkey, weight 140 pounds." It was some time thereafter before any special mention was made of the great size and weight of California vegetables.

Several months ago a consignment of 7,000 salted kangaroo skins was received in San Francisco from Australia. The hides were purchased by persons who proposed to convert them into leather. The skins are now being tanned at a tannery located on the beach opposite Yerba Buena Island, on the northern outskirts of Oakland. The skin of the kangaroo is quite thin, but exceedingly tough, and when tanned into leather is very pliable and soft, wearing a long time without cracking, and turning water better than calf skin. This is decidedly a new sensation in the leather trade.

A monument of Italian marble, with a Pennsylvania marble base, has recently been placed, by members of his family, above the grave of Hon. John Covode, in the village graveyard at West Fairfield, Pennsylvania, near which was his home. The die rests on a heavy plinth, and is crowned with a finely molded cap. From the cap there rises a square shaft, eight and a half feet in height, the height of the whole being fifteen feet. The only inscription is; "John Covode, born March 17, 1868. Died Jan. 11, 1871."

There is a ship now sailing from Holland, built in 1568, when the Prince of Orange was fighting Philip II., of Spain, then at the zenith of his power. She was sailing to the Indies when the Hollanders organized themselves into the "Beggars of the Sea," and as privateersmen earned a reputation which astonished the world. This Dutch ship is called the Commissaries des Koning von der Heine. She passed the Cape of Good Hope, October, 1864, from Batavia, for Holland, then 294 years old.

The German navy is to have a specialty in the shape of a novel torpedo boat. It is to be forty feet by six. The boat is to have the shape of a cigar, and for safety to move only at night and under water, with only the funnel and a rotatory tube concealing the steersman protruding. These the darkness of the night will conceal, especially as the vessel is intended to move at extraordinary speed. It is shot-proof, of course, wholly composed of iron plates, but not of very great thickness. The engine, heated with petroleum, is abaft, at the thick end, the rudder being at the thin point, corresponding to the bow. The weapons will be concealed in the hold of the vessel, whose crew will comprise three or four men, their office being to approach hostile vessels cruising in German waters unawares apply their torpedoes, and be off.

Rosambeau, a French actor of note, was once playing at Anjou when the curtain rose to a single spectator. The actor stepped forward and addressed the audience: "My dear sir, did you come to see the play or to see Rosambeau?" "To see Rosambeau," was the prompt reply. "Well, I am Rosambeau. Don't you think we shall enjoy the evening much better together at the neighboring *cafe* than if you compel me to play to you, who should be a man of wit, in a piece which is a poor one at best, and in which, contrary to my usual custom, I am only ordinary?" "Certainly I do," replied the audience, "for I hurried my dinner to get here in season; we will go and finish it." And they did.

Forcible remarks have recently been made as to the increase of the use of opium in the United States. From a recent report of the Bureau of Statistics the following figures are taken: During the twelve months ending June 30, 1871, there were imported into the United States 5,041,936 ounces of opium, worth $1,926,915, and that during the year ending June 30, 1870, there were imported 4,073,744 ounces, worth $1,776,908, making an increase of twenty-four per cent. in quantity, and eight per cent. in value.

PROF. HARTT'S Amazon scientific expedition under the patronage of Harvard and Cornell Universities, was crowned with good results. Brazil has, until lately, been thought to be a country without antiquities, but his researches show that the field is not so barren as has been imagined. They explored the sites of ancient villages situated near Santarem, and cultivated at present by settlers from the Southern States; and he found in the patches of black land on the edge of the bluffs large quantities of broken Indian pottery. This proves that the country must have been settled for a long period. This is the district where the ancient Amazonian warriors are said to have lived and fought—the possession of the celebrated and precious green stones of which Prof. Hartt has obtained specimens. Near Santarem he examined critically an immense mound of shells made by the Indians, probably long before the time of the Bluff-dwellers, as is indicated by the pottery mixed with the shells. In other places he discovered other antiquities in the shape of Indian implements, urns, and weapons.

IN discussing the labor problem, and the movements of some uneasy workingmen, the Providence *Journal* makes the following sensible remark, which employers and employed would alike do well to heed: It has always been our theory, more or less confirmed after an experience of a quarter of a century, that the manufacturer who meets his operatives with a determination to discuss labor and product upon an intelligent basis, will find the sober second thought of his men not far from just; and that the workmen who listen to judicious advice, and take counsel of their own common sense, are not likely to be led long astray.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Sickles, the bride of our Spanish Minister, is thus described: "She is of middle height and delicately formed. Her eyes are black and lustrous, the eyebrows beautifully arched, and the eyelashes long and curved. The face indicates a gentle and loveable disposition. The hair is of the deepest black. Mrs. Sickles does not speak English, but she converses in French with ease. Her manner is quiet and self-possessed, and her voice low and sweet. She and General Sickles converse in Spanish."

Mrs. Jean Lander has gone to Lynn, Mass., to break up housekeeping there, and will here after be a resident of the city of Washington, where she has purchased a property on Capitol Hill.

The statement that Miss Bertha Gerolt, daughter of Baron Gerolt, late Minister from Prussia, is to enter a convent in Germany is incorrect. Miss Gerolt has entered a convent in Washington as a postulant, but her friends hope that before the term of her probation is over she will tire of convent life and will no longer desire to take the veil.

Matilda Heron is recovering her mental equilibrium. She appears upon the stage every night, and shows no more symptoms of insanity.

General Daniel E. Sickles, just previous to his departure from Spain, was married to Carolina Martinez Querrero. The bride, who is an Andalusian of some twenty summers, is the daughter of Martinez Guerrero, a distinguished Spanish soldier. The ceremony was performed according to the rites of the Catholic Church at the American Legation, in the presence of a select circle of invited guests. The Americans present, besides the General's mother and daughter—the latter acting as bridesmaid—were Mr. Edward Belknap, Mr. and Mrs. Knapp, Mr. A. A. Adee, Secretary of Legation, and now Charge d'Affaires.

Mr. Boker, the newly appointed Minister to Turkey, was on Friday night banqueted by the Philadelphia Union League.

Henry S. Hager, a prominent citizen of Lancaster, this State, died suddenly on Saturday. At the time of his death he was postmaster of the place.

The Princess Salm-Salm, well known in this country, has been appointed secretary amanuensis to the Archduchess Sophia, who is generally spoken of in Vienna as the lady who pulls very many political wires at the Austrian court.

George K. Anderson, Esq., of Titusville, has tendered to the Ladies' Home Relief Society the dwelling and grounds recently purchased by him for $10,000 from F. L. Seely, Esq., for the purpose of a City Hospital. In addition to this Mr. A. proposes to donate to the founding of a City Hospital the handsome sum of $2,500. This we term a noble charity, and Geo. K. Anderson is a man of noble generosity for conceiving and executing it without prompting from any source.

The death of Bishop Baker makes still more important the election of new Bishops by the Methodist Episcopal Church. While that denomination has many men who would adorn that position, it is not so rich in eminent men that it can afford to kill them by overwork.

OBITUARY.

SIDNEY EDWARDS MORSE.

Sidney Edwards Morse, brother of Professor S. F. B. Morse, inventor of the electric telegraph, died in New York city last Sunday morning, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. Like his elder and more famous brother, with whom he was on several occasions associated in inventive pursuits, Mr. Morse was remarkable for fertility and energy of mind, and very early in his life gave evidence of the possession of uncommon intellectual powers. He was the youngest student ever admitted to Yale College, the freshman class of which he entered at the age of eleven years, graduating when seventeen; directly after which he entered the field of journalism, writing a series of articles for a Boston journal on the danger to the Union of an undue multiplication of new States in the South, showing that it would give to a sectional minority the control of the government. A few years later, upon the invitation of a number of distinguished clergymen, he established the "*Boston Recorder*," the prototype of the modern American religious newspaper. In 1817 Mr. Morse invented and patented, in connection with his elder brother, the flexible piston pump. He also wrote a number of geographical works, which have been widely used as text books in schools and colleges. In 1823 he established, jointly with a younger brother, the New York *Observer*, the oldest religious paper in that State. In 1838, after five years of incessant experiment, he invented a new method of printing maps on the common printing press, termed cerography. The maps thus produced elicited the commendation of editors and artists throughout the country, but the process was never patented. Indeed, it has never been made public, Mr. Morse having regarded it as still imperfect and capable of great improvement. During the past few years he has been engaged with his son, G. Livingstone Morse, in perfecting an important invention for scientific deep sea dredging. His whole life was one praiseworthy and persevering effort in the cause of science, morals, and the general welfare of humanity.

ONE of the most important politico-commercial projects of the age is the connection of the Black and Caspian seas by means of a ship canal. The construction of this canal, which is intended to admit vessels of the largest class, will, it is said, be begun in the ensuing spring. When completed, this enterprise will open the Caspian sea to the world. The length of the canal will be three hundred and seventy miles. Six years will be required to finish it, and the estimate of its cost is from eighty to a hundred millions of dollars. During the reign of Peter the Great, of Russia, several plans were contrived for the consummation of the work, but his death put a stop to their execution. In 1838, also, a commission was appointed to investigate the probabilities of a successful termination of the attempt. Should the project be accomplished, it will considerably inure to the advantage of Russia, who will thus be able to combine at pleasure her Black Sea and Caspian fleets. It is supposed that in prehistoric times the plain of Manitz, which now divides the two seas, was the bed of a branch connecting the two seas, and that, by digging out a deep valley line, which seems to indicate the old channel course, a union between the Caspian and Azos Seas would be accomplished. If this could be done Russia would gain a very firm hold on Central Asia, and she is willing to make any effort to consummate that.

A LATE number of the *Jewish Messenger* has a liberal and analytic examination of the character of Shylock, pointing out that Shakspeare viewed the Jew from a much higher standpoint than the level of common observation, and contending that, so far from intending him as a portrayal of the worst qualities of the Hebrew, he meant him as a vindication of the Israelite from the common prejudices respecting the race. There is probably a good deal of truth in this hypothesis. The common notion of people in Shakspeare's age was that every human feeling in a Jew was swallowed up by avarice, which the poet refuted by showing at least equal greed in the Christian; while in direct opposition to the popular impression concerning other tendencies, he endowed him with tenderness which was almost womanly, and showed that he made repeated attempts to gain the love of his Christian neighbor, being spat upon and treated like a dog for his pains. The article is a curious and totally unexpected tribute to the wonderful clear-sightedness and conscientiousness of the great master of creative poetry.

THE President must now, indeed, have a care for himself. That inextinguishable blatherskite, Cornell Jewett, writes to him from England, through the New York *Herald*, that it is his intention to return to the United States at an early day, for the purpose of opposing and preventing his renomination. We suspect, from the modest, retiring, George-Francis-Train-like vein of self-mention which runs through the letter, that the writer has a notion of contesting that honor for himself. The plan will never succeed, however, not even if Jewett should be willing to accept the second place on the ticket with "The Next President of America." Singly, in tandem, or abreast, it is alike difficult to guide aright these fiery coursers of the sun. If Jewett has really the interest of his country so deeply at heart, let him remain away from it for as long a period of time as possible. In the case of such unmittigable bores as himself, absence does indeed make the heart grow fonder.

THERE is every reason to believe that a company will be soon established in St. Louis for the purpose of constructing iron barges and iron steamer hulls. It is stated that the capital necessary for starting the business has been subscribed, and that plans for the factory, with all its machinery, have been prepared and approved. Mr. H. W. Philips, of Washington, late of the Government Construction Service, and Mr. F. J. Smith, of Pennsylvania, both experienced constructors of iron hulls, are at the head of the enterprise. It is intended that the works shall have a capacity for turning out not less than two hulls or barges every three months, and it is claimed the cost of construction will not exceed the rates which hold on the Delaware.

THE President is said to take a deep interest in Mr. Hoar's labor commission bill. The names of several gentlemen, known as investigators of the subjects to be considered by this commission, are already mentioned as likely to be urged for appointment. Among them are Col. Richard J. Hinton, of New York, and Dr. Wm. Elder, of Philadelphia. As amended in the House, the term of the Commissioners is limited to one year, with a salary of $5,000 each. They are to be chosen from civil life, without regard to partisan bias, and one of them is to be a person practically identified with the laboring interests of the country.

AT the close of the rebellion the United States found itself in possession of a number of railroads, with material and stock, which the Southern companies bought on time for $8,500,000. There were exactly fifty of these roads. June 30, 1871, thirteen of them had paid up all indebtedness, which, principal and interest, was $2,380,000. Now the account stands: Total debts of all to June 30, 1871, $7,500,000; paid to that time $4,800,000; due June 30, 1871, $4,724,350. On the whole this is an encouraging exhibit.

At a Chicago rebuilding meeting held the other day, Mr. Lill, the most extensive brewer in the city before the fire, stated that his burned brewery would never be reconstructed, as he was sick of the business, and would not continue his traffic even if the brewery should be rebuilt by others and given to him. It had been a profitable business, he added, but all his employees were more or less drunkards, and he preferred to go into some other calling, even if he made less than half the money which his brewery paid him.

WASHINGTON correspondents speak of Senator Wilson's labors in procuring the names of Republican Senators to the paper requesting Mr. Fish to remain in the Cabinet, as appreciated at the White House with some qualifications; and the act is very widely spoken of as "an interference" with the Executive, an assumption towards which there has geen a growing disposition of late.

It is said that a new era of prosperity is dawning upon Maine. For the last few years its population has been nearly stationary, and its business much depressed, owing to the great prostration of ship-building and the carrying trade, and the imperfection and poverty of its railway system. But now the various lines have accomplished quite a revolution, and there is every indication that the next few years will witness a rapid and unparalleled increase in that State.

THE Boston *Transcript* states the case precisely, thus: "Only short articles, and but few of them, will be put into daily papers from now until the beginning of the new year. Advertisements will be read with avidity during the next fortnight."

SECRETARY FISH has taken rooms for the winter at a well known restaurant kept by a colored man.—*Washington dispatch.*

Would this have been amazing either to Mr. Fish or the colored man, had the name of the latter been given?

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have too long neglected to call the attention of our readers to Dr. William Elder's work, "Questions of the Day, Economic and Social," which is really one of the most noteworthy books of the season. The author is widely known as a writer of much more than ordinary ability, who is also deeply concerned in all subjects connected with the interests of philanthropy and human progress. When studying the subject of political economy, it was impossible for such a man to fall under the control of those arid abstractions, which, in the speculations of many, become a system as complete and unquestionable as an account of the human organism drawn up without reference to the vital principle. In such an account everything is clear, the relation of each organ to every other and to the whole seems to be exactly what it is represented to be, and in operation it should seem that the processes would equally accord with anticipation. Indeed, the exposition is so beautiful that if the machine fails to work as anticipated, the reader may be tempted to concur in the enthusiastic exclamation of the author, "so much the worse for the facts." It is, however, only the living organism that is practically interesting to us, and therefore the influence exerted upon the system by vitality is the point which we most need to understand. So in the speculations of the political economist, the most brilliant deductions from abstract principles and their most logical concatenations are of small value, when the modifying influences which disturb their evolution in actual practice are forgotten or disregarded. With Dr. Elder, political economy rests largely on the study of facts, his doctrines being neither an elaborate cobweb of ratiocination, nor developed like the famous camel, "from the depths of his own moral consciousness." On the other hand, he does not look at the subject from a cosmopolitan, but from an American point of view. With Carey and Frederick List, and in opposition to Adam Smith and his school, he holds it to be the duty of every nation before all to raise its own resources to the highest degree of independence and harmonious development, and to cherish native industry, if necessary by protection. And it is only just to say, that Dr. Elder illustrates and establishes his view with a copiousness and vigor of argument and with a fullness of facts which it would seem hardly possible for the most prejudiced to resist. A feature especially worthy mention in Dr. Elder's discussion of the subject is the historical argument, or presentation of the effects of free trade and protection as exemplified in actual practice. But protection is only one of the subjects handled in this most interesting and instructive volume. The formation of society, civilization, migration, and occupation of the earth, wealth in the laws of its increase and distribution, money, population, guarantyism, secret societies, co-operation; in fact, the entire range of topics involving the most important "Questions of the Day, Economical and Social," is therein treated with remarkable clearness and vivacity. However strong this recommendation may be, the intelligent reader will not understand it as indorsing all Dr. Elder's opinions. In spite of occasional dissent both as to his conclusions and his mode of treatment, we can confidently recommend the book as containing a rich fund of entertainment as well as instruction to all who have a taste for good reading. H. Carey Baird, publisher, Philadelphia. Backofen & Son, Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

"Morning Glories and Other Stories," by L. M. Alcott, author of "Little Women," etc. It is described as a charming little volume—which we can easily believe. Beautifully printed, bound and illustrated, if its contents fail to interest readers, old and young, the failure will be surprising. G. W. Carleton & Co. J. W. Pittock & Co., Fifth avenue.

Though Mr. J. W. Watson is known to the public chiefly by his very popular poem of "Beautiful Snow," he is the author of other poems which were well worthy of being collected in a volume. "Beautiful Snow" and other poems, by Mr. Watson, are now published by T. B. Peterson & Co., in one large octavo volume, printed on the finest tinted plate paper, and bound in Morocco cloth, gilt top and side, with beveled boards. It is an elegant volume, both in appearance and contents, and is well adapted as a gift book at this snowy season. J. W. Pittock & Co., Fifth avenue.

Other books on our table, which we can merely name, are "Clotilde, or the Secret of Three Generations, from the French of Alexander de Pontmartin, by Kate C. Barton." S. A. Clarke & Co., Wood street. "Resolution, or the Soul of Power," by A. S. Roe, author of many novels. J. W. Pittock & Co. "Brazen Gates, a True History of the Blossoms which Grew in the Garden at Craglefels," by Christabel Goldsmith. G. W. Carleton & Co. J. W. Pittock & Co., Fifth avenue. "The Home at Heatherdale," a tale, by the author of "Everley." Dalton & Co. R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street. Among late books for the young, "Mother Goose Set to Music," and "Houses Not Made With Hands." G. W. Carleton & Co. J. W. Pittock & Co., Fifth avenue.

GEN. SICKLES ON OUR SPANISH RELATIONS.

All Harmonious at Present, but there is no Knowing What may Happen at any Moment.

On General Sickles' arrival in New York he was extensively interviewed. He has taken advantage of the adjournment of the Spanish Cortes, the breaking up of the old Ministry, and the establishment of a provisional one, to make a visit home, where he intends remaining for about two months. He expresses himself quite freely on the relations existing between this country and Spain. In a diplomatic point of view, he said these relations were never on a more satisfactory footing. At the same time questions are constantly arising, owing to indiscreet actions of the Spanish officials in Cuba, which are calculated to disturb the existing harmony. Such has been the case during the past two years, but so far everything has been settled amicably. The chief source of trouble is that the Spanish authorities cannot always control the acts of the officers in Cuba. There are, he says, really two rebellions in the island, one on the east against the Spanish Government, and one in Havana against the Spanish authorities. This state of things renders it impossible to tell what may arise at any moment to disturb the relations between the two countries. If the Liberal party in Spain, the most advanced partisans of the present dynasty, represented by such men as Zorilla, Rivero, and Martos should come into power with the new Cortes soon to be elected, Gen. Sickles thinks the time will be most favorable for permanently adjusting the vexatious questions now troubling the diplomats of the two countries. This party desires to adopt a colonial policy in accordance with the views of the United States Government, and will result in such a settlement of the Cuba question as will be satisfactory to both countries and to Cuba. There is every probability that this party will succeed, but the details of the line of policy which it will probably adopt, it is impossible to state at present. No proposition looking to the purchase of Cuba has ever been made by Gen. Sickles on the part of the United States, or suggested by the Spanish Government, and the General is very confident that no such proposition would be entertained for a moment.

STEAMSHIP HANSA'S GREAT PERIL.

Terrible Gale—Broken Rudder—Nearly Lost.

The steamship Hansa of the North German Lloyd line, from Bremen to New York, has been disabled, and is now at St. John's undergoing repairs. The Hansa left Bremen on Saturday, November 25, and had a very pleasant passage until the night of Saturday, December 2. At that time when in latitude 48 degrees 25 minutes north and longitude 40 degrees 48 minutes west she was struck by a heavy gale, which continued its fury until Monday evening. On the morning of that day, while the storm was at its greatest fury, the helm of the ship, which is of solid iron, was broken and the shaft split perpendicularly so as to render it useless. The position of the Hansa was at this time perilous indeed—in the middle of the Atlantic without a helm, and beaten and buffeted by terrific seas. By means of a temporary rudder manufactured out of a cable, logs of wood and pieces of iron, the vessel was kept steady and somewhat on her course which was pointed to St. John's. For four days longer the Hansa rolled about, encountering gales and snow storms—now enveloped in thick fog, and now thrown nearly on her beam ends by the violence of the waves. On Saturday she sighted the coast of Newfoundland, having nearly run upon the breakers in the fog. The pilot came on board. Two tugboats were sent from St. Johns, and the noble old ship was turned into the quiet bay of the fishermen. The Hansa will remain in St. John's until her helm can be thoroughly repaired. She will probably sail this week for New York. No lives were lost, but the old ship herself presents rather a battered appearance. Hardly a yard remains on her masts, nearly all having been used in constructing a substitute for a helm. The vessel carried 385 steerage and some 35 cabin passengers.

GEN. GARFIELD has, at the request of the Secretary of the State of Ohio, prepared a paper upon the results of the census, as far as they relate to that State, which will be embodied in the forthcoming report of the Secretary. This paper has been prepared with much labor, and contains information of considerable value. Among other facts, it is shown that the emigration from and the emigration to Ohio has been very nearly equal—that is, the number of persons who have gone to that State from other States, and from foreign countries, has been balanced by the number born there who have gone to other States and found homes. In 37 counties, there has been an increase of population in the last decade, 33 counties have been stationary, and in 18 there has been a decrease. The counties that have gained are of three clases. The 17 agricultural counties of the Northwest, which have been largely settled since 1860, have increased 89,300; in nine iron manufacturing and iron and coal mining counties in the Mahoning Valley, and in the extreme southern portion of the State, there has been an increase of 53,500. The remaining increase has been in the eleven counties containing cities, which have gained 175,000. In the rest of the State the gain has been but 12,500. It appears from these figures that if the cities are excluded, and those counties which have been newly settled, and others where the development of the iron and coal industries has caused a rapid increase, the population of Ohio has become almost stationary, the increase in ten years having been inconsiderable.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, in his *Harper's Weekly* editorial of this week, speaking of Gen. Grant says: "He is a plain man; peculiarly a man of the people in the American sense—simple in his manners and habits and tastes. He is not a scholar like John Quincy Adams, nor a courtier like Martin Van Burnen, nor a natural diplomatist like Abraham Lincoln. He speaks to the point, and makes his opinions and sympathies evident. His personal attachments are very strong, and his fidelity to his friends so constant that he is slow to suspect evil. But so steady and malignant has been the misrepresentation of him and his administration in a thousand petty personal details—smoking, driving, traveling, associates, property—that his real character and position are obscured to many good men in the country by a thick cloud of slander."

THE JANUARY MAGAZINES.

We have received from Gildenfenny & Hess, No. 45 Fifth avenue, the January number of the *Atlantic, Galaxy, Our Young Folk* and the *Eclectic Magazine*. For the first of these it is sufficient to say that it continues to maintain its enviable position at the head of American Magazines, and that the excellencies which have hitherto characterized it are reinforced by the addition of a number of valuable features which will be certain to increase its popularity among the cultured and thoughtful people to whose intelligence and taste it so admirably caters. The table of contents presents a feast of good things which our readers should not fail to enjoy.

The *Galaxy*, in its new volume, is marked by all the specialties which have heretofore distinguished it, while a number of contributions from new writers are promised for the future. The present number contains an interesting paper, the first of a series to be continued throughout the year, descriptive of life and personal adventures on the plains, by General Custer. The articles by leading public men are also to be continued. The January number is an excellent earnest of the promise of its publishers that its several departments shall be maintained and extended.

Hardly a word need be said of *Our Young Folks*. In its uniform interest and excellence it is perhaps without a rival in this or any other country. The number for January is fully up to the mark of its high calling, nor have we any doubt that its election to still more widely increased favor and patronage during the ensuing year is sure.

That the *Eclectic Magazine* really possesses substantial merit and fills an important niche in the reading world, is evident from the fact that with the January number it enters on the twenty-eighth year of its existence. It contains the usual choice selections of solid and useful literature, and promises a number of future improvements from time to time. There is nothing about this magazine trashy or sensational, and it merits a cordial and generous support.

Under the happy designation of "*A Christmas Locket*" we get from the publishers a dainty holiday number of that excellent periodical, "*Old and New*," full of Christmas poems and parables, runes, songs, stories, carols and lays, having the most delicious Christmas flavor imaginable, and beautiful throughout with the bountiful spirit of humanity which should characterize the time. *Old and New* is published by Roberts Brothers, 143 Washington street, Boston, at four dollars a year.

Not a whit worse for the baptism of fire through which it has passed, the *Lakeside Monthly* comes to us from Chicago, crowded with well written articles on the great conflagration, the flight of the flame-hunted people for life, the character of their "burnt out" experiences, the reconstruction of the city, its commercial and public, educational, benevolent, scientific and literary institutions, with a carefully prepared description of the great fires of history, of the science of the fires in the Northwest and an excellent essay on the politico-economic significance of the Chicago disaster. The whole number is specially interesting. Published by the University Publishing Company, No. 10 West Randolph street, Chicago, at three dollars a year.

Our Monthly is a family journal of miscellaneous and religious literature, published under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. It is pure and elevated in tone, and numbers among its contributors some of the most distinguished clerical and lay writers of the age. The current issue has a great variety of interesting articles. Among denominational magazines *Our Monthly* is destined to obtain an important rank. Published by Alfred Martien, 1,214 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, at three dollars a year.

LOCOMOTIVE SIDEWALKS.

Riding on Foot—Novel Method of Rapid Transit.

The most curious design which has yet been projected for securing rapid city transit, is a plan, already patented, for a moving sidewalk, which shall be in perpetual motion, carrying pedestrians at the rate of ten miles an hour, a speed which they can increase by their whole power of independent locomotion.

The particulars of the plan are briefly these: It is proposed to have a series of pillars along the outer verge of the curbstone rising to the height of the second story of ordinary buildings. Space between the tops of these pillars and the buildings adjacent is to be a sidewalk, one-half of which is moveable and the other half stationary. It is to be reached at every corner by a stairway. On the inner or stationary walk pedestrians can pass back and forth at their leisure, entering the stores and offices which might then occupy the second story of the building, and he entered immediately from the street. The other half of the walk, made of a sort of lattice work and moving on small trucks which are beneath the surface and altogether concealed from view, is propelled at the rate of ten miles an hour by engines beneath the surface of the ground at such intervals as may be necessary to secure the requisite power. The sidewalk is moved by friction rollers, worked upon by shafts which pass up through the upright pillars, and on one side of the street passes up, and on the other side down, continually night and day. On this moving roadway pedestrians may stand or occupy the numerous chairs or settees theron provided, and be traveling toward their destination at the rate of ten miles an hour, or, if so inclined, can walk at full speed in the same direction, thereby adding four or five miles an hour to their rate of progress.

The most ingenious part of the whole contrivance is the device for getting on and off this moving pathway. The pedestrian mounts to the stationary walk, and then if he were to step from this to the moving one he would of course be suddenly floored. To prevent such a catastrophe there is a series of seats ingeniously contrived to move partly on the movable and partly on the stationary walk. These are stopped by applying a brake, which releases them from the moving platform and allows them to run on their own trucks on the stationary one, were they are readily stopped. The passenger takes his seat, the conductor takes his fare, the brake is reversed, and immediately the seat moves on, and the traveler can then leave it without the risk of breaking his neck. It is said that an attempt will soon be made in New York to demonstrate the feasibility of the scheme.

MINERAL PAINT.

Immense Deposit of Terra Sienna in Indiana County.

[From the Indiana Democrat.]

Our attention has been called to the wonderful productions of sienna, or mineral paint, found in large quantities on the farm of our friend, John Cessna, in Banks towhship, this county. This paint oozes from a bank of rocks on Straight's Run, and is deposited in large quantities in a dam. It has been pronounced by competent judges a superior article, really better than the sienna imported from France and Italy, for the reason that it is entirely without grit. According to the definitions, it is a silicate of iron, and is also called *terra sienna*. It is estimated that the deposit is inexhaustible, hundreds of thousands of tons being exposed, and this is increased every day by the quantities which flow from the rocks.

A company has been organized, and extensive works are being erected to prepare the sienna for market. Several barrels have been shipped this week, and as fast as it can be dried in the kiln, built for that purpose, and ground so as to fit it for use, it will be shipped from this point.

A LETTER written by Lord Macaulay to the Hon. Henry S. Randall, of New York, has just been published. The occasion of its writing was the gift to Macaulay by Randall of his "Life of Jefferson." The writer starts out by plainly stating that he is not an admirer of Jefferson, and this because he has no sympathy with republicanism. "I have long been convinced," says Macaulay, "that institutions purely democratic must, sooner or later, destroy liberty, or civilization, or both." After referring to the French Democracy of '48, he goes on to say that Randall, no doubt, thinks his country will enjoy an exemption from these evils, but he (Macaulay) is of a different opinion: "It is quite plain that your government will never be able to restrain a distressed and discontented majority; for both you the majority is the government, and has the rich, who are always a minority, absolutely at its mercy. The day will come when, in the State of New York, a multitude of people, none of whom has had more than half a breakfast, or expects to have more than half a dinner, will chose a Legislature. Is it possible to doubt what sort of Legislature will be chosen? On the one side is a statesman preaching patience, respect for vested rights, strict observance of public faith. On the other is a demagogue ranting about the tyranny of capitalists and usurers, and asking why anybody should be permitted to drink champagne and to ride in a carriage, while thousands of honest folks are in want of necessaries. Which of the two candidates is likely to be preferred by a working man who hears his children cry for more bread?"

Looking still further the eminent historian indulges in the following prophecy: "Your Constitution is all sail and no anchor. As I said before, when a society has entered on this downward progress, either civilization or liberty must perish. Either some Cæsar or Napoleon will seize the reins of government with a strong hand, or your republic will be as fearfully plundered and laid waste by barbarians in the twentieth century as a Roman Empire was in the fifth; with this difference, that the Huns and Vandals, who ravaged the Roman Empire, came from without, and that your Huns and Vandals will have been engendered within your country by your own institutions.

WE condense the following curious story from an English paper: In 1771 a patron of the Newcastle *Chronicle*, a single gentleman, sent for insertion to the first number of that journal an advertisement for two servants, male and female. A few weeks ago, in celebrating the centennary of the *Chronicle*, its proprietors distributed among their subscribers reprints of the initial number, containing, among other things, the advertisement referred to. The sheet had not been issued many hours when a respectable, worthy looking couple entered the publishing office, and, advancing to the counter, innocently inquired the address of the "single gentleman." All the establishment was at fault. Its "oldest inhabitant" could not remember the name of the advertiser. The rustic bachelor was unknown. No account stood against him in the books of the office. Time had written over him *non est*. He was clean gone; he, his genteel house and small garden, all were forgotten. And the honest applicants who offered themselves so unexpectedly in answer to this card, were apprised, to their astonishment, that they were one hundred years too late.

REFERRING to the compulsory education law recently enacted in Rio Janeiro, by which it is made obligatory upon parents to send their children either to a public or private school from the age of seven to fourteen, and providing education at the public cost for children whose parents are too poor to incur the expense themselves, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* very sensibly and justly remarks that "the real progress made in the different countries of South America toward a more advanced civilization is but little appreciated abroad, and this is but one of the great steps which the last ten years have seen." We are glad to observe our contemporary thus placing itself on record in favor of compulsory education. If, now, it could persuade the Governor of Kentucky, whom it helped to elect, to take a trip similar to the tour which the Emperor of Brazil is making, he might perhaps outgrow his fixed hostility to the education of the blacks, and the *Courier-Journal* might live to see Kentucky take the same place among the progressive and enlightened States of the Union which Brazil is taking among the nations of the world.

THE late Samuel J. White used to delight in telling the following story: The elder Booth was in the actors' dressing room one evening when he was playing "Sir Edward Mortimer." Edwin was acting "Wilford." Booth came into the room stamping and excited after one of the scenes, and Mr. White asked him what the matter was? "Oh, that boy, that boy!" groaned Booth, "he'll never make an actor. I'm going to make a mechanic of him." Edwin Booth has done pretty well, however, since then, and the narrative may be pondered by novices. About this time, and for a long while after, Edwin was himself in doubt whether the divine afflatus had descended to him, and there were several years in which he did not act at all.

THREE of the manufacturing companies at Holyoke have adopted a new method of improving ordinary coal gas by carburetting it with petroleum naptha. The character of the light is improved, and the saving by actual tests is found to be on the average about forty per cent. in the cost. The entire outlay for a mill containing six or seven hundred burners could be saved in two years.

WASHINGTON.

The Thieves Celebrate Christmas.

Hospital Stewards After Their Pay.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 27, 1871.

A Bold Theft.

Washington thieves celebrated last evening by stealing the double wagon and horses used in carrying prisoners to the Workhouse, from in front of the Police Court, during the session of the Court. The team has not yet been found.

Hospital Stewards After Their Money.

A number of hospital stewards are still trying to recover the money due them under the law passed for their relief. They seem to think Secretary Belknap can get them out of the trouble that Judge Misservey, of Iowa, and L. C. Ingersoll, of Chicago, got them into. The Secretary, however, was powerless in the matter, after the stewards neglected his advice to have nothing to do with claim agents.

WASHINGTON, December 27.

EXTENSION OF THE MAIL SERVICE.

The Postmaster General to-day ordered a mail service on the Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Valley Railroad, from Ramsonville to Guilford, Ohio, from January 15th next.

Hon. John Sherman in Mansfield—The Small-Pox Checked—Talk of a Hospital.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., December 27, 1871.

Hon. John Sherman is at home spending the holidays. The Senatorial question does not seem to give him much concern.

The lecture room and Sabbath School parlors of the fine new Congregational Church, of this city, will be occupied for the first time on Sunday next.

The spread of the small-pox seems to have been practically arrested under the management of the Board of Health, and the most of the cases on hand are now promising speedy recovery. The reports as to the extent of the fatality of the disease have been greatly exaggerated. The question of establishing a hospital for future exigency is being agitated.

The weather has grown suddenly cold to-day, the thermometer ranging below zero.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Petroleum Railroad.

David Jones, engineer-in-chief of the Pennsylvania Petroleum railroad, writes to the Erie *Observer* that the proposed road from Erie to the oil regions is sure to be built. James McHenry, Esq., the distinguished English railroad man, writes from London that he is overcoming all difficulties encountered in the way of procuring financial aid, and assures the citizens of Erie that no time will be lost in putting the road under contract.

The Marietta and Cambridge Railroad.

The Guernsey, Ohio, *Times* of last week gives the following facts in regard to the above enterprise:

"On Monday last the trustees, into whose custody had been placed the stock subscriptions of the people of this county to the Marietta and Pittsburgh Railroad, met General Warner, agent and attorney of said road, at this place, and delivered to him the subscriptions made to said company, except a part of the subscriptions of Wheeling township, which are held by Messrs. George J. Mitchell, Henry McCartney and George W. Phillips, hereafter to be handed over, the company having located their road, as per their agreement, through this county by way of Point Pleasant, Cambridge and Liberty, and to build the same in accordance with the terms of the subscriptions. The agreement entered into by the company stipulates that an amount be expended in each township through which the road passes, equal, at least, to the amount paid by such townships, except Cambridge, where, after preparing the road bed, at least one-half of the excess of its subscription is to be applied north of the Central Ohio Railroad. The company do not agree, however, to commence work until the balance of the subscriptions of Wheeling township are delivered over, or the whole amount originally agreed upon ($150,000) otherwise made up, and the few remaining rights of way released. As soon as this is done the company will commence work at the Central Ohio Railroad, working both north and south, and push as rapidly as it will be possible to do. No instalments of stock will be called for until the work is commenced, and then only as fast as the work requires. There is but little in the way of the early commencement and completion of this road, and we hope that that little will soon be removed, and the work be energetically and vigorously pushed. We can not afford to longer delay this important enterprise, and all who have not yet released the rights of way should do so at once, and the subscriptions of stock should be handed over to the company, after which the work will at once be commenced."

Miscellaneous.

—The Directors and friends of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern Railroad have completed their arrangements for building their road to the State line, and are now calling upon Toledo to consummate its part of the contract.

—The latest projected railroad in Central Ohio is called the Circleville, London and Urbana road. It is intended to connect at Logan, Licking county, with the proposed McArthur and Gallipolis road, in order to give a more direct outlet to the Northwest for the vast mineral resources of Southern Ohio.

—The reconstruction of the line of railway from Toledo to Sandusky by way of Port Clinton has encouraged a project for continuing a line of road from Port Clinton to Ottawa City, a point on the peninsula which extends into Lake Erie in the direction of the Put-in-Bay islands. It is said that gentlemen of means and energy in Toledo, Oak Harbor, Port Clinton, Ottawa City and Put-in-Bay are ready to push the enterprise. The expectation is that the Lake Shore Company will furnish the iron and run the road, if those interested on the line will furnish the road bed and ties free of cost. The Toledo *Blade* learns that preliminary surveys will be begun in a few days.

—The Noble county, O., *Republican* announces that the building of the Duck Creek Railroad north is an assured fact. Thanks to the strenuous efforts of a few men, the amount required from Noble county has been raised, and engineers are at work permanently locating the line, and a strong construction party at work preparing the road bed. We understand that a force of graders will be put to work at Cambridge who will work out towards Point Pleasant. The contractors expect to have trains running as far as Cambridge within a year.

—Nearly $100,000 has been subscribed to the stock of the Conestoga Valley Railroad. The prospects of the projected enterprise are flattering.

—At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Newark, Somerset and Straitsville Railroad the action of the directors of said road in leasing the same to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was ratified by a unanimous vote.

—The report is denied that the Pennsylvania Central has bought up the Painesville narrow-gauge road and will not continue it beyond Chardon. Well informed parties say the road will be pushed speedily forward.

—The people of Binghamton, N. Y., are agitating the project of a narrow-gauge railroad from that place to Williamsport, Pa., thus securing connection with the coal fields of Sullivan county and Lycoming Valley, and with the narrow gauge system of Pennsylvania. It is thought that this road, if built, will at an early day form part of a great through line from east to west, forming a link in the Pennsylvania Central's low grade freight railroad.

The Commercial as Described by a Leading Ohio Editor.

[From the Canton Repository.]

On emerging from the hotel one encounters the morning newspapers of Pittsburgh. They are the *Commercial, Post, Dispatch, Gazette, Mail*—strong in numbers at least. We take a *Commercial*, for in all other respects, excepting reports of local affairs, neither of the other papers make any approach to it in excellence. And right here it may be stated upon the highest authority, namely that of Mr. Brigham, the editor of the *Commercial*, that the paragraph which gained currency and was published in this paper among others, to the effect that the *Commercial* had lost $15,000 during the past year, is a decided misstatement; that, in fact the COMMERCIAL has not lost, but made money; that there has been no year since the establishment of the paper in which it failed to pay a good interest to its stockholders, and that said stock cannot now be bought for less than one hundred per cent premium.

As outsiders are compelled to view this matter, Pittsburgh has within her city limits no single institution the presence of which is so indespensible to her municipal standing and importance as the COMMERCIAL. Not only so, but it speaks volumes, not only for the the soul of the paper, so to speak, but for the public that sustains and upholds it, that the vigilant and unexampled exorcism of all pruriency and sensation can be maintained from year to year. To relax a little in this respect is to make money. Nothing in the world is clearer.

IN a very old English poem concerning Christmas there occurs the following prophecy, applicable to the festival of the present year:

Yf Crystemas day on Monday be,
A grete wynter that year shall have ye,
And full of wyndes, lowde and stylle,
But the somer, trewly to telle,
Shall be stern wyndes also,
And fulle of tempeste all thereto:
All batayle multyplye,
And grete plenty of beeve shall dye.
They that be borne that day, I wene,
They shall be stronge eche on and kene,
And he that stelythe owghte;
Thow thowe be seke, thowe dyeste not.

THE Richmond *Whig* has prepared statistics showing that the productions of Virginia have greatly diminished since the war. Taking the receipts by the canal at Richmond as a test, a very serious if not alarming deficit is shown. The receipts of tobacco during the five years preceding the war averaged 14,024 hogsheads per annum; since the war they have averaged but 7,935. The inspections of tobacco throughout the State have declined from an average of 67,294 per annum to one of 45,535. During the three years preceding the war the receipts of grain at Richmond averaged 1,630,504 bushels of wheat, 30,346 of oats, 1,828 of rye. During the last five years the weekly offerings of wheat ranged from 363,779 to 823,827 bushels, oats from 86,559 to 185,199 bushels, rye from 5,580 to 28,328 bushels.

AN ENGLISH paper records a little Enoch Arden case, which turns out more to everybody's satisfaction than the one Tennyson originated. Thirty years ago a couple were married in Liverpool, and, after the birth of their first child, the husband went to Australia. Not hearing from him for seven years and supposing him dead, the woman married a widower with three children. She bore him five more, and some time ago he died, leaving her with nine in the family, most of whom could help themselves. Recently her first husband turned up in Liverpool, now a man over seventy years old, acknowledged the mistake to have been his, and invited her to help him spend a large fortune which he had accumulated in his absence.

JOHN SNYDER, of Virginia, owns a crow which serves as a substitute for dogs, cats and all other domestic sentinels. He destroys every frog about about the well; allows a mouse no chance for his life; drives away hawks from the poultry, and bids fair to act as the best squirrel dog in the country. He readily spies the squirrel either upon the fence or on trees, and, with a natural antipathy to the whole squirrel tribe, his shrill, keen note is readily detected by his owner, accompanied by rapid darts up and down, and the owner is thus led to the game. The most remarkable feature about the habits of the crow is, that he invariably keeps five or six days' rations ahead of time, well concealed.

The temperance people of Minnesota have applied to the Legislature for the passage of a law fixing the responsibility and penalty of damages committed by intoxicated persons not, on the drunkard himself, but on the owner of the building which is occupied by a tenant who sub-lets his basement to a person who sells or gives away intoxicating drinks.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, December 27.—A bulletin to-day reports that the Prince of Wales passed a quiet night, but that his convalescence is retarded by a painful affection above the left hip, accompanied by feverishness. No inquietude is felt, but regret and disappointment at the slowness of his recovery is generally expressed.

PARIS, December 27.—The Minister of the Interior proposes to increase the stringency of the laws and regulations for the control of the press. It is understood that his intention has the approval of the President.

Brand, President of the Free States, had issued a formal protest against the transfer of the diamond fields to Great Britain. The discovery of gold in considerable quantities had been made in Transvaal, and the reports have attracted many adventurers to that quarter.

The diamond seekers were abandoning the diamond districts for the newly discovered gold country. Cape Town is continually thronged with arriving and returning fortune hunters. The business of the colony was making good strides.

ROME, December 27.—Cardinal Amat de San Filippo E. Sosso, Bishop of Palestine, and Vice-Chancellor of the Holy Roman Church, is dead. He was elevated to a cardinal in 1837, and died at the age of seventy-eight.

His Majesty the King of Italy has sent his congratulations to the Queen of England on the announcement that the Prince of Wales is out of danger.

VIENNA, December 27.—Prince Karl Auersperg has been appointed President of the Upper House of the Reichsrath.

Hon. John Jay, American Minister, dined with the Premier, Count Andreassy, last week. Representatives of all the European powers were present on the occasion.

LONDON, December 27.—Dispatches from Shanghae announce that the Chinese Government has determined to follow the example of the Japanese, and send young men to England and the United States to be educated in the schools of those countries.

PARIS, December 27.—In the National Assembly to-day, the proposed income tax was again under discussion. The Minister of Finance, Ponyer Quertier, spoke in opposition to the measure, which he denounced as arbitrary and inquisitorial. The speaker cited Lord Brougham and President Grant in support of this remark. In the course of some allusions to England, the Minister asserted that she was only a free trader where there was no competition. Wolaski's proposal for the imposition of a general income tax was finally voted upon, and rejected by a large majority.

The ladies of Strasbourg have organized a committee to receive subscriptions toward the payment of French indemnity to Germany.

Opening of the Austrian Reichsrath.

VIENNA, December 27.—The sessions of the Austrian Reichsrath were opened to-day, but the Emperor's speech will not be delivered until to-morrow. The estimates of the Minister of Finance for the coming fiscal year were submitted, and give the probable expenditure at three hundred and fifty-nine millions of florins, against a revenue of three hundred and ninety-eight millions.

LONDON, December 27.—Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, left Windsor for Sandringham in a special train at three o'clock this afternoon.

PARIS, December 27.—General Sherman and Lieutenant Grant, son of President Grant, are expected to arrive in this city to-morrow.

MADRID, December 27.—A regiment of chasseurs sailed to-day from Sanlander to join the Spanish army in Cuba. His Majesty, King Amadeus, was present and made a farewell speech to the troops, causing immense enthusiasm.

Marine News.

LONDON, December 27.—The steamships Berlin and Holland have arrived out.

The Markets.

LONDON, December 27, 5 P. M.—Consols 92⅞ for money, and 92⅞a92¾ for account. United States coupon 5-20s of '62, 92; 5-20s of '65, 93¾; '67, 93⅞; 10-40s, 91⅛.

FRANKFORT, December 27.—5-20s of '62, 96⅛.

PARIS, December 27.—Rentes 55 francs 57 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, December 27.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 9⅞a10d; midd ing Orleans 10⅛d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales. Red winter wheat 11s 6d. Flour 25a28s. Corn 32s. Cumberland middles 34s.

ANTWERP, December 27.—Petroleum—Refined 48 francs.

BY STEAMER.

London mail advices are of the 12th. The sickness of the Prince of Wales occupies a large space in the London journals, which sketch the signs of interest and deep feeling prevalent over the kingdom. The following note from the Princess to the Vicar of Sandringham is printed:

"My husband being, thank God, somewhat better, I am coming to church. I must leave, I fear, before the service is concluded, that I may watch by his bedside. Can you not say a few words in prayer in the early part of the service that I may join with you in prayer for my husband before I return to him?"

The following brief mention is from the London *Times*:

According to the *Railway News*, a powerful combination has been formed for the purpose of obtaining more speedy justice for the shareholders of the Erie Railway than seems to be within the means of the London Committee of protection, whose proceedings, after a heavy expenditure for about two years, have at length only arrived at a point which enables them in their last circular to express a hope that a hearing of the suit may be obtained "during the spring."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 27, 1871.

THE SEARCH FOR TWEED.

At a late hour this afternoon the Sheriff had failed to discover the whereabouts of Tweed, though a large number of deputies were in active search. His sons persist that their father is in the city, and that they had an interview with him to-day. The warrant for his arrest was put in the hands of the Deputy Sheriff by Terence Farley. The rumor that Tweed was arrested and confined in the Metropolitan Hotel is untrue.

MINOR MATTERS.

Ex-Sheriff O'Brien was a witness before the Grand Jury yesterday.

An indictment was returned to-day in the case of the death of Mr. Newkirk, in Jefferson Market Prison.

The rumor of the indictment of Mayor Hall is stil believed, and it is stated that the paper was returned to the jury for some correction, and will soon be ready for presentation.

The Russian fleet is ordered to remain here for the present.

Theodore Hagen, the musician and publisher of the *Weekly Review*, died to-day of heart disease.

The adjourned examination of Bank Examiner Callender, charged with receiving bribes from the Ocean Bank, was continued to-day.

The Miner counterfeiting case has gone to the jury.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

Judge Learned has denied the motion to continue the injunction restraining Tweed from disposing of his property.

The steamer Florida, from New Orleans to Apalachicola, sunk in the Gulf of Mexico on the 23d. The officers and crew, with one exception, escaped in boats. Loss on vessel $20,000.

W. A. Whittaker, Postmaster at Bowling Green, Wood county, O., has been arrested for embezzling money order funds.

The residence of J. C. Ward, of Madisonville, near Cincinnati, was burglarized Sunday night, and $30,000 in bonds taken.

Judge Hoeffer, of the Probate Court, at Cincinnati, is charged with irregularities in the assessment, collection and report of fees, costs, etc.

The Union Pacific Railroad has been blockaded by snow between Cheyenne and Rawlins since the 21st.

A man named Thompson was taken from his shanty near Omaha, Friday night, by a party of armed and disguised men, and has not since been heard of. It is supposed he was slid under the ice. His offense was testifying against parties for stealing wood.

In a recent engagement near Manzanillo, Cuba, the Spanish Colonel O'Bregon was killed. Valmazeda has issued a proclamation, in which he says the offer of pardon to insurgents cannot last forever. He now proclaims that every insurgent captured after the 15th of January will be shot. Those surrendering after that time will be sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. Negroes are to be treated the same as whites. All negro women captured will be delivered to their owners, and will be compelled to wear a chain for four years. All white women captured in the woods after the 15th of January will be banished from the country. The chiefs of insurgent bands will be allowed to surrendered until the 15th of January under the conditions hitherto granted.

The Connecticut Democratic State Convention is called for Tuesday, February 6th.

At midnight the kitchen of the Exchange Hotel, in Richmond, Va., was burning, but the fire was extinguished without much damage.

A fire occurred last evening in the Harvard sugar refinery on Water street, East Cambridge, Mass., owned by Nash, Spalding & Co. Loss $30,000, insured.

Death of Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge.

CINCINNATI, O., December 27.—A *Gazette* special says Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, D.D., died at five o'clock this evening, at his home in Danville, Ky., after a protracted illness.

Drunkenness and Responsibility for Crime.

In the criminal branch of the Common Pleas Court of Cuyahoga county, at Cleveland, last week, William Jones was convicted of murder in the second degree, for killing a man named Smith in a bar-room fight, the perpetrator being intoxicated at the time. In passing sentence on the prisoner, of imprisonment for life, Judge Paine said: "The defendant's case is a common one—getting drunk, having a deadly weapon in his possession, and being in a condition to insult people or fancy having been insulted, becoming involved in trouble which ends seriously if not fatally, as in this case. A man may be so drunk as not to be responsible for what he does, but he is always responsible for getting drunk."

EXPERIMENTS have been lately made by driving sticks, made of different woods, each two feet long and one and one-half inch square, into the ground, only one-half inch projecting outward. It was found that in five years all those made of oak, elm, ash, fir, soft Mahogany, and nearly every variety of pine, were totally rotten. Larch, hard pine and teak wood were decayed on the outside only; while acacia, with the exception of being also slightly attacked on the exterior, was otherwise sound. Hard mahogany and cedar of Lebanon were in tolerably good condition. But only Virginia cedar was found as good as when put in the ground. This is of some importance to builders, showing what woods should be avoided, and what others used by preference in underground work.

THE fact that the port of Philadelphia is blockaded by ice in the Delaware is rather discouraging, especially as it is at the earliest date known for twenty years. The more vigorous employment of ice-boats is relied on to keep the way open.

SUICIDE OF JAMES W. KENNEDY.

He Shoots Himself in His Office, at Noon, Christmas, and Dies at His Residence in Allegheny the Same Evening—Testimony Before the Inquest—Insanity Supposed to be the Cause.

The festivities of Christmas were sadly interrupted during the afternoon, by the announcement that Mr. James W. Kennedy, a well known citizen and a prominent stock and bill broker of this city, had shot himself at his office, No. 80 Fourth avenue, and was then in a dying condition. The report spread rapidly throughout the community, and was bulletined from some of the newspaper offices. It caused the greatest surprise to every one who knew Mr. Kennedy, as he had been seen upon the streets, and at his usual places of visiting, up until a few minutes before the time when the shooting occurred. Various causes were at once assigned, the principal one being financial embarrassment. This conclusion was easily drawn when the fact was known that Mr. Kennedy was a stock broker; but subsequent inquiry failed to confirm this view. The opinion of those best able to form a judgment on the subject is, that he was not seriously embarrassed at all, but amply able to meet all liabilities of whatever character. The facts may be briefly stated thus: For some weeks past Mr. Kennedy had not been in his usual health, and his more intimate friends detected serious physical and mental trouble. He had been physically weak from childhood, and possessed a peculiarly nervous temperament. Latterly he had become so depressed in mind that he could not disguise his troubles, and had to reveal them to his more intimate friends. Strange as it may seem, his great dread was that he would eventually come to poverty—that his family would suffer from want of the ordinary necessaries of life, and that he would be unable to prevent this calamity from overtaking him. It was in vain that his friends labored to dispel these hallucinations. Their counsel and sympathy would soothe him for a time, but he would relapse again into apparent hypochondria. This miserable feeling seems to have grown very rapidly of late, and prevented his sleeping at night. He was also afflicted with neuralgia, and had been taking powerful anæsthetics for relief from his mental and bodily sufferings. On Sunday he attended Sabbath school, at Christ M. E. Church, where he was a teacher, and seemed to enjoy the exercises with his accustomed spirit. On Monday he was about as usual, and came over from his residence in Allegheny to this city. He was met on Fifth avenue, by a friend, about eleven o'clock, and between that and twelve came into the editorial rooms of the COMMERCIAL. The only persons in the office then were Captain Evans and his son, with whom he conversed a few minutes, in a pleasant manner, and then left. While in the office he looked over some exchange papers, as had been his custom. He left this office at a quarter past twelve o'clock, and must have gone directly to his office on Fourth avenue, as three shots were heard in his room there about half-past twelve. The noise of the firing induced inquiry and investigation, and it was soon found that Mr. Kennedy had repaired to his room, locked the door, opened his coats and vest, and deliberately shot himself three times in the abdomen. He was found lying on the floor, and a revolver beside him, from the chambers of which three balls had been discharged. Two other cartridges had been struck with the hammer, but did not ignite, so that the trigger must have been pulled five times. The pistol was cocked when it fell from his hand. What transpired from the time of the shooting until the death of Mr. Kennedy, will be found in the evidence before the inquest, which is fully reported below:

THE INQUEST.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner West empanelled a jury, and proceeding to the residence of the deceased, on Sturgeon street, First ward, Allegheny, viewed the body, and adjourned to meet at the Coroner's office, at four o'clock, at which time the following testimony was elicited.

Charles H. Bourne, sworn—Occupy a room over No. 5, in No. 80, Fourth avenue. About half past twelve, yesterday, heard three pistol shots, perhaps within a minute of each other; about five minutes after thought I heard a groan; went to the office door of No. 5, opened it and listened in the hall; heard no further noise, closed the door and sat down. In five or six minutes more heard a very decided groan, and as the noise came from Room No. 4, occupied by Mr. Kennedy, and having heard the pistol shots, I thought there must be something wrong in his room. In five or ten minutes I saw Mr. Kerr in the entry and mentioned the matter to him. We went to the door of No. 4 to listen, and as we got there we heard a groan. Mr. Kerr got a chair, and looked over the partition. We then went for an officer and found Mr. Rivers at the Mayor's office. He came down to the room, climbed over the partition and unlocked the door on the inside, allowing Mr. Kerr and me to go in. Mr. Kennedy lay on the floor near the lounge. The officer picked up a pistol near where he lay. The pistol was full cocked, and had three barrels discharged. Mr. Rivers then went for a doctor and soon Doctor Rogers came. Mr. Kennedy spoke to Mr. Kerr; asked him if he was a friend. Mr. Kerr replied that he was, and inquired of Mr. K. what the matter was. Mr. Kennedy replied "he was a ruined man." Dr. Rogers probed the wound and asked him if he had anything to say, as his wound was probably a fatal one. Do not remember of Mr. Kennedy making any reply to the Doctor. After a while Mr. Dermott came, and had considerable conversation with him. He took some notes, or memoranda, of what Mr. Kennedy said. He heard Mr. Kennedy say, before Mr. Dermott came, that he had "betrayed all trust;" and in reply to some one else he said: "stock speculation did it." Also heard him say "the cause of it was avarice;" have known Mr. Kennedy since February last; saw him Friday or Saturday last; he was apparently well enough then.

TESTIMONY OF J. W. KERR.

Joseph W. Kerr, sworn—Board at 99 Fourth avenue; have offices at No. 89, third floor; was passing up to my office, and in passing Bourne's door he hailed me and said something was wrong in the next room; that he had heard two or three pistol shots, but as there was so much firing around, he could not decide whether it was in the building or outside. I told him we would examine and see what it meant. The outer-door of Mr. Kennedy's room was open, but the inner-door was locked; as we passed the door we heard groans. I got a chair from Mr. Bourne's office, looked over the partition, saw a hat on the table, and heard another groan; I then told him (Bourne) that I would get a police officer: went to the Mayor's office and got Mr. Rivers; he looked over the partition just above where Mr. Kennedy was lying; told us we were right; then climbed over and opened the door from the inside; he examined round the body and found a pistol; called our attention to the fact that it had three barrels empty, and was then cocked; Mr. Rivers then went for a physician; I stepped up beside Mr. Kennedy and asked him if he knew me; he looked up but did not speak until I gave him my name; he then said he knew me; he added "that he was a ruined man;" I asked him what he wanted to be done; he said to "keep the thing quiet and get him home." I stepped back, when he called me again by name, and asked if we had no sympathy for him. I told him "yes—we are waiting for a physician—we don't want to remove you until we know what the nature of the wounds was." Mr. Rivers then came, bringing Dr. Rogers. The Doctor examined the wounds and said they were mortal. I started to find some of his friends, to break the news to his family. The only person I could think of was Wm. Little; brought him, and he and I went to Allegheny, to the house of the deceased. Have known him for a number of years. Had not seen him for a week or ten days before the shooting.

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER RIVERS.

Officer J. F. Rivers, sworn—Was called yesterday, near one o'clock, by Mr. Kerr and Mr. Bourne, who told me they suspected there was a suicide, and they wanted an officer to go with them and see. I went with them, got upon a chair, looked over the partition, and saw the deceased lying on his right side. Jumped over, opened the door and let the two men in; I went to him, touched him on the forehead, and he said, "art thou a friend or a foe?" I told him I was a friend; he moaned; I found this pistol [produced] lying near his right hand; it was at full cock, and had the number of chambers discharged that you see now; I then started for Dr. Rodgers, and went with him to the office; he probed the wounds, and said he thought them fatal; the doctor and I then lifted him upon the lounge; some one asked him what was the cause of it, and he said, "speculation in stocks"; Mr. Dermott came in and asked to be left alone with him a little while; we retired to the hall, but the door was partly open; I heard the word "avarice" used by the deceased, but could not state the connection in which it was used; heard him frequently say that he was a ruined man, and had betrayed all trust; he asked for Mr. Knox frequently, and for Dr. McCandless.

THE MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

Dr. J. Rogers, sworn—Yesterday, a little after one o'clock, officer Rivers came to my office and told me Mr. Kennedy, of No. 80 Fourth avenue, had shot himself. He showed me the pistol. He and I immediately went down, and found Mr. Kennedy lying on his right side near the lounge; I felt for his pulse and found there was none; his hands were becoming quite cool; I turned him over on his back to see where he had shot himself: his vest and both coats were open; found blood on his shirt. I unbuttoned his pants, pulled up his shirts and saw where three balls had penetrated the abdomen. Tried to get his body in so near the same position as when he received the wounds in order to trace the balls. I probed sufficiently to ascertain the direction of the balls; we then lifted him on the lounge, and after that I opened his eye to see the pupil; found it rather dim; then asked him if he could see me; he replied "very dimly." He then asked me who I was, and I told him my name; he then asked if I thought he would die, and I told him he would certainly die, as his wounds were mortal. He made some inward prayer, and then called in a very loud tone for his brother-in-law, Rev. J. Knox, and wished him sent for. He also asked for his wife, and wished her sent for. I told him if he had anything to say about his business, he had better say it, as it was impossible to tell how long he might live. He again called for Mr. Knox and his wife. Mr. Dermott then came, and I told the deceased if he had anything to say he had better make a statement to Mr. Dermott. I think I asked him the cause of it, before Mr. Dermott came, and he replied "that he had betrayed all trusts—that speculation was the cause of it—that he was a ruined man, and that he had disgraced his family." While the interview was had between deceased and Mr. Dermott I went down to my office. When I came back saw Mr. Dermott with a piece of paper, sitting beside the deceased. Mr. Dermott asked him if he had any money in New York, and he answered he had $1,400 at Bates & Brown's, No. 11 Wall street. Soon after his wife and other friends came in.

The expression mentioned by Mr. Rivers, "are you friend or foe?" was very energetically spoken—uttered in a loud tone. His cries for Mr. Knox were also loud. He spoke of his lovely daughter, and the disgrace he had brought upon his family. From his frequent calls for his wife and Mr. Knox, I supposed he would communicate with them. For this reason I refused to give him anything to relieve his pain, as I wished him to have his mind clear. When the pain came on I gave him two grains of morphia, but it gave him no relief. He said he had been accustomed to two and a half grains at a dose. He begged to be relieved of the intense pain, and I gave him six grains. That did not relieve him, and he begged for God's sake for a little more, as the pain was gnawing his vitals. I gave him some more and it relieved him. He was removed to his residence in Allegheny, about five o'clock, and I remained with him until he died, about eight o'clock. He was under the influence of narcotics from the time he was taken home until he died. A short time before his death he opened his eyes. Noticing this, I requested his wife to ask him if he recognized her. A moment after he said: "Yes, my dear." He did not speak after that. He seemed to be in his right mind when I first saw him—that is why I avoided giving him any narcotic until he had time to communicate with his family.

TESTIMONY OF MR. JOHN B. KENNEDY.

John B. Kennedy, sworn—Am a brother of the deceased; reside in Allegheny city; the last time I saw my brother was on Saturday last; he said he was not feeling so well, that he had a return of his nervous spells. For years he had been subject to great depression of spirits. About fourteen years ago, during the heat of summer, while greatly excited, he drank largely of ice water. This was the commencement of his troubles. For a year after that he suffered much—imagined that he was dying frequently—and became hypochondriac. For a number of years then he seemed to be in better health. Latterly he became impressed with the idea that he was going to come to abject poverty. He could not sleep at night. For three nights before this occurrence, as I learn from his wife, he did not sleep; but would start in the night and imagine he was dying. He became impressed with the belief, lately, that the stock market was going against him. He became so excited that his wife deemed it proper to ask the advice of her brother, Mr. Knox, who had close business relations with him. Mr. Knox told him not to give himself any trouble or concern about the future—that if the trouble he anticipated came upon him, he (Mr. Knox) would help him to the extent of his ability. This seemed to calm him for a little while, but as soon as Mr. Knox left his fearful forebodings returned. Latterly he complained of severe neuralgic affections, extending from the head to the heart. He had been in the habit of taking large doses of morphia and chloroform. I asked his banker to-day how his accounts stood with him, and he said he had a balance to his credit. His bankers in New York were telegraphed to, and replied that he had no interest in the stock market there, and that he had a large balance to his credit, and that no one could lose by him there. Mr. Knox informs me that his assets are ample to meet all liabilities. I know of no cause for the act, unless it was insanity. His relations with his family were of the most pleasant character. When I first saw him, after the shooting, he did not seem to know what caused the terrible pain in the region of his stomach; I told him it was where he hurt himself, and he seemed surprised; did not seem to realize what he had done. After his first trouble he told me he had a terrible temptation to commit suicide, to jump off the bridge, &c. His wife tells me he expressed this same feeling to her recently. His dread of poverty was a sort of monomania. He had recently taken a large sum of money to the house, which he told his son to keep there, so that they could not come to want. My brother would have been fifty-one years old to-morrow, if he had lived till then. He leaves a wife and four children.

MR. CLARK'S EVIDENCE.

Austin L. Clark, sworn—Live in the First ward, Allegheny, about a stone's throw from where the deceased lived; was there the fore part of last week; one of the children was sick; Mr. Kennedy said, "I'm sick." I asked him what was the matter; he said he had a violent pain in his head, and asked me to go for the doctor; Mrs. Kennedy said the doctor had a hemorrhage and could not come out such a cold night. He said, "Well, you may regret it," looking towards his wife. I said I would go for the doctor, but he said I needn't mind, that he would get better after a while. I noticed a wild expression about his eyes. His wife said all he needed was sleep—he could not sleep—but she thought he would get a good sleep that night. Did not see him again until yesterday, when I met him on Fifth avenue. I spoke to him, but I do not think he recognized me, as he looked wild and care-worn. This was near about eleven o'clock. He spoke to me, but I did not hear what he said; do not think he mentioned my name; he looked down-cast.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE INQUEST.

There being no other witnesses present, and the inquest desiring to hear the testimony of Rev. Mr. Dermott, Rev. Mr. Knox, and the family physician, Dr. Grouard, the hearing was adjourned until Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF THE DECEASED.

Mr. Kennedy was born in the State of Ohio, and came to Pittsburgh when quite young. He was early apprenticed to the printing business, having learned his trade with W. D. Wilson, of the *Daily Advocate*. He subsequently worked on the *Gazette*, under the proprietorship of Neville B. Craig. He was also employed for a long time on the *Commercial Journal*. In 1844, in connection with his brother John B., he established the *Express*, a paper which advocated the election of Clay to the Presidency. This was succeeded by the *Alleghenian*, which was published in Allegheny City for some years, in connection with the book and job printing business. This office was destroyed by fire, and the next venture of the deceased and his brother was the purchase of the *Evening Chronicle* from Messrs. Babcock & Williams. After conducting this paper for some time, they sold to Mr. Charles McKnight. Mr. John B. then bought the *Daily Union* and converted it into the *Free Press*, while James W. took the job printing office in connection with that paper and continued that branch of the business until he sold out to Mr. Murphy. While here, he purchased *Singerly's Review and Bank Note Detector*, the name of which he changed to *Kennedy's Review*, a periodical which attained a large circulation and proved a profitable investment. It was while editing and publishing this periodical that he became familiar with financial and stock operations. The change of the circulation of the country from the State to the National banking system, rendered his publication unnecessary, and it was abandoned. The training which he had undergone in its publication, however, fitted him for the business which he subsequently adopted, and in which he had been reasonably successful. As a dealer in stocks he was exceedingly cautious, and he never encountered any serious losses. Indeed, in this respect he was unusually fortunate. His knowledge of financial matters, and general acquaintance with the newspaper business, qualified him for the position of financial editor, and ever since the COMMERCIAL started he has conducted its financial department. He had, by many years of constant labor, gained a comfortable independence, and was exceedingly happy in his social relations. He was devoted to the interests of his children, and was a most indulgent husband and father. Those who have had the best opportunities for knowing, declare that there are few homes in this community so happy as this one was, before this terrible calamity overshadowed it, and crushed its joys. He was a member of Christ M. E. Church, and an earnest worker in the Sabbath School. The family is very respectably connected, and the warmest expressions of sympathy were tendered them from all quarters. The remains of the deceased will be interred this afternoon at half past two o'clock, as elsewhere announced.

Two facts, not referred to in the testimony, may be mentioned here. It is known that the deceased carried a very heavy insurance on his life—the amount, however, is not stated. It is also known that, a short time before committing the act of self-destruction, he drank some liquor at a saloon on Smithfield street. Where he obtained the pistol is not known, but he is supposed to have purchased it very recently, as it is entirely new. His property in Allegheny is valued at $20,000, and his liabilities, as far as ascertained, are not more than $8,000.

THE LATE JAMES W. KENNEDY.

Funeral Services Wednesday.

The remains of the late James W. Kennedy were interred Wednesday afternoon, in Mount Union Cemetery. A large number of the relatives and friends of the family assembled at his residence in the First ward, Allegheny. The services at the house were conducted by Rev. I. A. Pearce, pastor of Christ M. E. Church, of which deceased was a member. Appropriate addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Pearce and the Rev. Mr. Holmes. A hymn was then read by the Rev. S. H. Nesbitt, D. D., and sung by the assemblage, after which the Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., led in prayer. The Rev. D. R. Kerr, D. D., of the United Presbyterian Church, pronounced the benediction. The remains were then conveyed to their last resting place in the cemetery. The closing services at the grave were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Nesbit.

The inquest will meet this morning at half-past ten o'clock, at the Coroner's office, Grant street, to hear the testimony of the Rev. J. Knox, the Rev. Mr. Dermott, and Dr. Grouard. The intention was to have heard the evidence of these gentlemen yesterday afternoon, it having been understood at the time of adjournment on Tuesday, that the funeral would not take place until to-day. The time for burial having been changed subsequent to the adjournment of the inquest, it became necessary to conclude the hearing to-day, as the witnesses could not be in attendance yesterday afternoon.

The jury met on Thursday, and, after some further testimony, rendered a verdict that the deceased committed suicide while laboring under temporary insanity.

AN AMAZED BENEDICT.

A Husband Makes a Startling Discovery—Sudden Flight of a Gay Gallant—Wholesale Smashing of Household Gods—Whisky and Seven Shooters, Laudanum and the Lock-Up.

The Fifteenth ward residents were considerably excited yesterday over the discovery made by one of its citizens, that his wife was not bestowing all her affections upon him. The gentleman in question is a worker in one of our great industrial establishments, possessed of considerable of this world's goods, and has always been looked upon as a loving husband and a most exemplary man. His wife is a rather handsome woman, dresses very stylishly, and by many would be termed quite attractive. Among the acquaintances of the pair was a young man, unmarried, well known in this city, and particularly admired by the ladies on account of his pleasant address and winning manners. Frequently he visited the cottage of the worker in metal, and was kindly received—very affectionately, indeed, as it turned out—by the artisan's wife, apparently, however, without exciting the least jealousy.

On last Tuesday morning the husband referred to gave his wife a loving kiss, and then bent his way toward the mill where he was employed. Arriving there, he learned that, owing to some break in the machinery, operations for the day would have to be suspended. He remained about the mill until nearly ten o'clock, and then retraced his steps to his home. Not entering by the front door, he passed into an alley leading to a door in the rear of the house. As he walked through the alley he cast a glance into the dining room, through one of the windows, when a scene met his eyes which for a moment petrified him. The particulars are not of the kind admissable in print; but suffice it to say that the young man referred to was in the room, and so was the gazer's wife. When the pair in the room discovered the husband staring through the window, the young man made Pacific time out of the front door, while the woman expressed creamed. The confusion aroused the surprised husband from his stupor, and he made a dash for the front door; but his game was at least a square away, and manifested no intention of stopping for refreshments. Into the dining-room marched the injured husband, but his wife had retired to an upper room. He did not follow, but seizing a poker, he commenced an attack on the mirrors, the clocks, the pictures and the furniture, and would soon have had the contents of the lower rooms of the house in ruins, had not the wife, with her head out of an upper window, alarmed some neighbors. Hearing them approach, the husband made a rush for the apartment where his wife was secreted, and bursting open the door, he attacked her and was beating her unmercifully, when the neighbors interfered and ended the attack. Without any explanation the husband took his hat and left the house. First he secured a revolver with seven chambers, filled them with cartridges, and then he proceeded to hunt up the young man and to fill himself up with whisky. He had gotten his locomotion a little unsteady when he changed his drink, this time taking about half an ounce of laudanum, which he had purchased during his ramble earlier in the day. This was about one o'clock and in the vicinity of his home, where he had still been searching for the disturber of his domestic peace. The drug overcame him, and he attracted the attention of the police, who took him to a convenient station house. The laudanum vial was found in his pocket, and a doctor was summoned immediately. A stomach pump was put into operation, and the poisonous drug was removed from the man's stomach, the physician accounting for the laudanum not having had the usual effect owing to it having been, to an extent, neutralized by the cargo of whisky, with which it came in contact.

At last accounts the broken hearted husband was still in the station house under the care of the physician, who thought it best not to remove him until to-day at farthest. The wife has left her once happy home and gone, it is surmised, to a relative's house, while the faintest trace of the young man who was half, if not all the cause of the sad breaking up of a family, had not been discovered at a late hour last night.

PROBABLE MURDER.

A Man's Head Beaten to a Jelly—The Perpetrator of the Deed Surrenders Himself.

A serious affray occurred near Six-mile run ferry, on Monday night, by which John Mahoney received injuries which will likely prove fatal. About six o'clock, John Carmichael called in Officer McCoy, of Ormsby borough, and stated that he desired to surrender himself, as he had killed a man. He had received in the affray a severe wound in the shoulder, and was bleeding freely. The officer conveyed him to the lock-up, and then proceeded to the place designated by the prisoner, when he found a man lying in a gutter near the river, with his head literally beaten into a jelly. The officer had the wounded man removed to the lock-up, when Drs. Duff and Pollock were summoned. Upon examination, the physicians discovered fifteen gashes on his head, which had apparently been made with the edge of a hatchet. The skull was also fractured by some blunt instrument. The physicians proceeded to dress the injures, and found it necessary to remove some twenty-two pieces of the skull. After the injuries of the wounded man had been properly attended to, the physicians dressed the injuries sustained by Carmichael, which were found to be slight.

Carmichael was then called upon to state the cause of the affray. He says he was passing a boarding house when he was assailed by the injured man. He threw a stone at the man and passed on. He had walked but a short distance when two or three persons rushed out of the house and seized him, and he was compelled to go into the house to treat. When there he was again assailed after having treated the crowd. He was badly abused, and endeavored to escape. When he reached the door he observed Mahoney following him with an uplifted hatchet. He says he backed out of the door as rapidly as possible, but just as he reached the doorstep he received a blow from the hatchet, which cut through his clothing and made a deep gash on his right arm. In his efforts to escape a second blow aimed at his head he fell over a pile of boards. Mahoney followed him, and was in the act of striking another blow when he seized him and succeeded in pulling him down. He then secured the hatchet and proceeded to beat Mahoney on the head until he thought he was dead. He says he acted in self-defense, and that but for the accidental turn in his favor, Mahoney would have killed him.

Mahoney is an employee in the P. V. & C. Railroad, and is about thirty-one years of age and unmarried. Carmichael is still in the lock-up awaiting the result of Mahoney's injuries. The physicians entertain no hopes for his recovery.

SAD CASUALTY.

Three Brothers Break Through the Ice While Skating—Two of Them Drowned.

The festivities of Christmas day were sadly interrupted at Beaver Falls by the drowning of two little boys, while skating on Beaver river. About eight o'clock in the morning, while a number of boys were amusing themselves skating—among whom were three brothers named Craft, sons of Reuben Craft, an employee in J. Graff's ax factory, Beaver Falls—the ice gave way, and all three sunk in the water. The youngest was rescued, but the bodies of the other two were not recovered for nearly three hours. They were aged respectively nine and eleven years. The accident cast a gloom over the entire community, and the distressed family received the condolence of large numbers of citizens.

List of U. S. Patents.

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania for the week ending December 19, 1871, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the COMMERCIAL, from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

No. 121,930—Liquid Soap. D. Cardullo, Titusville, Pa.

No. 122,014—Projectile. J. Henry Helm, Pittsburgh, Pa.

No. 122,052—Plan for the manufacture of Bessemer steel. John B. Pearse, Swatara township, Pa.

TRADE MARKS.

No. 595—Sheet iron. Rogers & Burchfield, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY, December 27, 1871.

We are having the usual holiday dullness in the money market. The only activity apparent is among the notion dealers, who seem to be driving a brisk trade, while the larger business houses are getting in shape for the usual January settlement. We hear of some inquiry for paper by out of town banks, but it is hard to get buyers and sellers to agree on rates and leave enough margin for commission to the intermediate parties. Borrowers must make up their minds, that brokers must be supported, and that they cannot get along without their intervention. It would perhaps be better if there was a legitimatized rate of commission recognized by both parties, and a common place of meeting where borrowers and lenders could be brought into contact. The result would probably be more satisfactory to *all* parties concerned.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1862	109½	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111	111⅛	111
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114	114⅛	114⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
10-40s	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
New 5s	109	109⅛	109
Gold	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	108⅛
United States 6s of 1881	117⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	109⅛
United States 5-20s of 1864	109⅛
United States 5-20s of 1865	111⅛
United States 10-40s	109⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115⅛
Union Pacific Railroad	..
Central Pacific Railroad	..
Currency Pacifics	..

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

December 27, 1871.	10:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.	12:00 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
O. & H.	94⅝	....	94⅝	95⅛	95	94⅞
Do. Scrip	89½	....	89½	89½	90⅛	89½
Erie	32⅛	....	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	31⅞
Reading	111	....	111⅛	111⅛	111	111⅛
Harlem	117	....	....	....	117⅛	....
Mich. Cent	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lake Shore	92	....	....	93	92⅞	92⅞
Illinois Cent	....	132	....	....	132	....
Cleve. & Pitts	127	126⅛	....	128	129	129
C. & N. W.	65⅞	65⅞	66⅛	66⅞	66⅛	66⅛
Do. pref	89⅛	89⅛	....	89⅛	89⅞	89⅜
Rock Island	106⅞	106⅞	107⅛	107⅛	10..	107
St. Paul	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	54⅛	54	53⅞
Do. pref	77⅞	77⅞	....	78	78⅛	78⅞
Tol. & Wabash	69⅞	69⅞	70	70⅛	70⅛	70
Do. pref	84	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	96	95⅞	....	96	96	96
Ohio & Miss	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
Chic. & Alton	115⅛	115	....	....	....	....
Do. pref	120	....	....	....	120	....
Union Pacific	....	27⅞	28⅛	....	....	....
N. J. Central	111⅛	....	....	....	....	....
Canton	70⅛	....	....	....	71	....
W. U. Tel	68⅞	....	69	69⅛	69⅛	....
Pacific Mail	53	....	....	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
Adams Ex	91⅛	....	....	....	91⅛	....
Wells-F. Ex	56⅛	....	....	....	56	....
American Ex	59⅛	....	....	....	59⅛	....
U. S. Ex	66	....	....	....	65⅛	....
Gold	108⅛	108⅛	....	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛

Gold carrying at 1-16 to 3-64.

Money 7 ₩ cent. gold and 1-8 a day commission.

—Regarding the price and declining tendency of gold, the *Financial Chronicle* says: "One of the most gratifying features of the situation is the coexistence of so much general prosperity with a continued descent in the price of gold. The question now is whether gold has reached its lowest point, and whether the depression will be permanent. Opinions on this question are very much divided; but the prevailing belief seems to be that gold is too low, and that as soon as the temporary depressing forces are removed or abated, an upward turn must eventually set in. As to the nature of these forces, or how we may measure their direction and violence, the authorities are by no means agreed. What is certain is, that the twenty-two millions of gold disbursed by the Sub-Treasury in payment of the bonds of 1862, since the 1st of December, have mysteriously disappeared from circulation. This sum has not found its way into the banks. The theory is that with a vast amount of other gold, heretofore hoarded in private hands, it is by some secret circuitous course going abroad. Hence it is argued the price of gold is too low relatively to other commodities, and there is a drain of the precious metals from this country to Europe, Asia and elsewhere. The undue depression, we are told, is doing harm; and makes it more profitable to export specie than any other of our products. There is much in these arguments that is worthy of examination, though, perhaps, they are being pushed to an extreme. In any case, however, the vulgar error that if any temporary depression of gold is effected below its normal level, the country is therefore bringing its currency nearer to the specie basis, ought to be exploded, and has done mischief wherever it has been admitted as a guiding principle of financial administration in this country, or in others afflicted with a depreciated paper money.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	58
Philadelphia and Erie	24⅜
Lehigh Navigation	28⅜
Catawissa preferred	44⅜
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	47⅜
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60⅜
North Pennsylvania Railroad	59
*Camden and Amboy Railroad	129
Schuylkill Navigation	18⅜
Reading	56

*Ex-dividend.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 28, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market yesterday failed to exhibit any activity, buyers and consumers being shy and not disposed to operate. This will probably be the situation for the balance of the year, as it will require time to make the annual settlements that will require attention about this time. Prices remain about the same as last quoted.

CRUDE.

In the absence of sales we give the following figures: Spot 10⅜@1 ⅜c; December 10⅜@10⅜c; January 10⅜c; Parkers' $3 75 ₩ bbl.

REFINED.

We have nothing new to give the reader, the nominal rates for the various deliveries being as follows: Spot 22⅜c; December 22⅜c; January 22⅜c; February 22⅜c, for Eastern delivery.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, December 27.—The *Courier* says: The market closed a little firmer with a good demand for futures. Following are the

SALES:

2,000 bbls Oil City	$4 30
1,000 bbls Oil City	4 27½
1,000 bbls Oil City	4 25
1,000 bbls Oil City, S. O. January, 1872, 47 gr.	4 20
2,000 bbls Oil City, B. O. 1st 6 mos 1872	4 75
2,000 bbls lower road, B. O. 1st 6 mos 1872	4 60

NEW YORK, December 27, closing market of the 26th.—The market is still inactive and prices entirely nominal; crude in bulk held at 13¾a13¾c; refined at 23c. For Philadelphia delivery transactions are unimportant and prices are difficult to quote. Refined for this month delivery held at 22a22½c.

PHILADELPHIA, December 27.—Market firm; S. W., 22½; crude 11½c; cases 26½c; sales none; December 22½a; January 22½c.

OIL CITY, December 27.—Market very quiet; ordinary on lower road held at $4 00 to $4 05; 47 gravity Oil City held at $4 27½.

PETROLEUM CENTER, December 27.—Market unchanged and very quiet; held at $4 10.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

OIL CITY, December 27.—Market quiet at $4 25a 4 30.

ROUSEVILLE, December 27.—Market firm and quiet at $4 05a4 10.

PHILADELPHIA, December 27.—Petroleum nominally firm; 500 bbls sold last evening at 23½c, on pot. Crude, 13½c in bulk; 17½c in shipping orders.

WOOL MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

December 16.—There has been more doing, and prices are looking up. Sales of 175,000 ℔s, in lots, including Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia superfine Saxony fleece at 67@70c; full blood Merino fleece 63@65c; three-quarter blood Merino fleece 63@65c; half blood fleece 65@67c; quarter blood fleece 64@66c; common fleece 62c. Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Indiana and New York—Full blood Merino fleece 61@63c; three-quarter blood Merino fleece 61@63; half blood fleece 63@66c; quarter blood fleece 63@66c; common fleece 59@62c. Combing and Delaines—Washed fleece 73@75c; unwashed fleece, combing and delaine, 50@55c; Canada fleece 72@75c. Tub-washed—Choice selected 75@80c; fair 72@74c; inferior and ordinary 68@70c. Domestic pulled—City Merino 60@62c; city No 1, 61@63c; western 59@62c.—*North American.*

NEW YORK.

December 23.—The market since our last has been very active, and on the fine and medium grades of fleece a further advance has been established. The stocks of all kinds of domestic are light, and manufacturers show more disposition to meet the views of holders, who are rather indifferent about selling, even at the advanced prices. There are now very few desirable parcels of fleece obtainable under 70c, and at the close prices still had an upward tendency. There has been an improved demand for foreign, and with a moderate supply prices are very firm. The sales are 110,000 ℔s. X and XX Ohio fleece at 67a80c; 30,000 ℔s. XXX and Pickiock, 70a65c; 13,000 ℔ X Wisconsin, 67c; 10,000 ℔s New York State, 64c; 15,000 ℔s low Fleece, 63c; 20,000 ℔s Canada Fleece, 75c; 15,000 ℔s unwashed, 45a47½c; 6,000 ℔s unmerchantable, 50c; 3,000 ℔s burry Georgia, 38c; 90,000 ℔s super Pulled, 61a65c; 20,000 ℔s extra do, 60a62½c; 9,000 ℔s tubbed, 75½c; 15,000 ℔s Texas, 35a42½c; 13,000 ℔s Spring Clip California, 41½c; 25,000 ℔s do burry, 37½c; 15,000 ℔s Pulled California, 50c; 20,000 ℔s Montevideo, 42½c; 175,000 ℔s Cape, 41a43½c; 250 bales Mestiza, 33a36c; 132 do Astralian, part 55c; 20,000 ℔s East India, 52a56c; 10,000 ℔s Rio Grande, 34½c; 6,000 ℔s Banda Oriental, 36c; 10,000 ℔s foreign Noils, 46c.—*Commercial List.*

THE HOP MARKET.

NEW YORK.

December 23.—The market continues very firm for all grades of 1871's. About 150 bales have been sold at 60@70c. There is more inquiry for older growths, but holders refuse to make any concessions.

The following is from the circular of 21st instant of Mr. Emmet Wells:

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	1,231
Receipts corresponding week 1870	1,614
Receipts corresponding week 1869	2,697
Total receipts since September 1st	20,987
Total receipts corresponding season last year	32,542
Export clearances for the week	9
Total exports since September 1	1,945
Imports for the week	69
Total imports since September 1	2,205

The following is from the Cooperstown *Freeman's Journal*: "Really 'prime' hops are a very scarce article in the country; indeed, it is impossible to find them except in small lots, and they are worth from 58 to 60c; 'fair' to 'good' hops command 48 to 55c, according to quality, and are hard to get even at those figures.—*Commercial List.*

December 23.—Of prime quality are in fair request at steady prices, but for other descriptions the tendency of prices is downward. We quote:

1871	at 40a70c
1870, fair to prime	15a30c
Low grades	5a15c

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

December 25.—The leading features of the market remain unchanged. Small supply, and active retail demand at 28c for Youghiogheny, 32c for Cannel, 26c for Ohio river; Gas Coke at yards 12c, and delivered at 14c; Hard Foundry coke 17@18c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, December 27.—Wheat in good demand at full prices; $1 50 bid; No. 1, $1 45. Corn—mixed 53c. Oats—Demand good at full prices; held at 43c. Hogs $4 75a4 90.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 27, 1871.

Below the reader will find our review of the live stock market for the week ending December 27; also, sales and purchases as made by the principal dealers.

Cattle.

In closing our report of last week's doings we remarked, that trade was a little slow, but with a number of buyers on hand sufficient to take all offerings, the probability was that the market during the balance of the week would rule steady. This turned out to be the case. The market on Thursday opened up with a light supply on sale, and a fair demand for shipment, though buyers wanted to buy at figures a little lower than had been ruling. The advices from Eastern markets represented them as being slow and dull, with a diminished demand for beef; this, no doubt, was owing to the large quantities of poultry and game offered on the market, and which is always sought after during the holidays, thereby diminishing the demand for beef and mutton. The Eastern dealers feared the markets and wanted to buy so as to be able to get out, but the runs were so light that no difficulty would be had in closing out all the stock here, and sellers remained firm in their demands, and with a fair inquiry from country towns, succeeded in closing out at about the same figures as had been ruling, although at the close of the market on Friday evening the feeling was not so good. This week the market opened up on Tuesday with a light supply of cattle on sale, though about as heavy as sellers expected, for during holidays, drovers generally forego business for a time in order to spend a few days with their families. But contrary to the general expectation, a fair number of buyers, representing New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, appeared in the market this week, all of whom came to purchase stock. Sellers finding a demand for cattle that they did not expect, took advantage of the light supply and sprung prices at least ½c; buyers contend from ⅜a½c, and at the advance sold all the cattle offered, the market closing firm this evening. The prospect for holders of cattle looks better now than at any time for a year; the number of cattle that have been sold during the last six months has been exceedingly large, the fall in prices discouraging many who fed cattle and as soon as they were fit for market sent them off, and did not replace their stock as had been the custom heretofore. Drovers all report that not one-half the cattle are being fed that were last year, and at present it looks as if for some time higher prices would rule.

Stockers.

The supply of stockers on sale continues remarkably light. Farmers and others who two months ago would not look at a stocker are now making some inquiry for them, the advance in prices of fat cattle having somewhat revived them. Now the cattle cannot be had as they are bringing better prices in the West relatively than they would here and unless our farmers get their courage screwed up, it looks as if the stock cattle trade would be rather limited in its proportions.

Prices.

The following are the rates current for the different grades of cattle: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steer, $7 00 to $7 25; good to prime, 1,200 to 1,400 $6 00 to $6 25; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 $5 00 to $5 25; bull, stags and cows, 800 to 1,000, $2 50 to $4 25; stock steers, 800 to 1,000 $3 75 to $4 00.

Hogs.

The arrivals of hogs since our last report have been fair, until the last day or two when they became rather light. The market has ruled slow, more so on common grades, which were in the greatest supply. This branch of the trade seems to suffer during holidays, as it is anything but brisk at present. Hogs are changing hands slowly, the demand having fallen off partly. Dealers regard the situation as temporary and look for a better state of affairs soon. Prices have remained pretty steady since last report, and it is not likely that they will go any lower; in fact, from the feeling and despotism of dealers, it would not surprise us to see an advance at any time. Following are the rates current for the different grades: Extra, Philadelphia, $4 75; good to prime, Philadelphia, 225 to 250 ℔s, $4 60@4 70; good to prime, New York, 180 to 220 ℔s, $4 20@4 35; rough to common, $4a4 10.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep since our last report have been exceedingly light, in fact, hardly enough to make a market. In quality, with a few exceptions, the lots on sales have not been good as those one week ago. The market this week opened up not very firm, as sellers did not look for much of a demand, but with a fair number of buyers and an exceedingly light supply on sale, it has, to an extent, agreeably disappointed them, and the market, at this writing, may be said to be moderately active, with prices about ½c higher than ruled last week.

A drove of extra sheep, averaging in the neighborhood of 160 ℔s, sold here this week for $7 50 ₩ hundred ℔s. This we believe to be the highest price reached. The sheep were unusually fine, and of a class seldom on the market. The following are the rates current for the different grades of sheep: Extra, 100 to 110 ℔s, $6 00 to $6 25; good to prime, 85 to 90 ℔s, $5 25 to $5 75; decent to fair, 75 to 80 ℔s, $4 50 to $5 00; mean to common, 70 to 75 ℔s, $4 00 to $4 25; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 50 to 2 25.

Cattle Sales.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD					
4	4,470	4 75	1	1,070	5 00
7	6,880	4 20	28	30,880 Texas	2 10
8	11,160	5 60	6	10,180	6 75
6	7,510	5 00	13	24,380	7 50
HEDGES, TAYLOR & HUFF SOLD.					
16	18,830	5 00	18	19,500	4 90
15	19,660	4 30	2	2,270	3 40
15	19,610	5 00	1	1,680	3 75
15	19,450	5 75	2	2,990	3 25
13	17,000	4 50	1	1,300	3 25
5	6,160	5 62	1	1,050	4 90
15	17,080	4 00	2	2,500	3 00
1	1,310	5 75			
ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD					
18	21,770	5 80	19	20,770	5 00
19	19,200 mix'd	3 50			
SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD					
13	16,280	4 75	5	5,340	4 75
HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD					
3	3,610	5 00	17	18,780	5 00
17	17,300 $10 off	4 00	2	2,270	4 50
22	21,650	4 30	3	3,300	4 25
1	1,650	3 00	17	17,500	4 65
19	17,860	4 00	1 bull	1,240	2 75
1	1,070	3 50	1	1,000	4 00
HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD					
18	20,080	4 75	2 bulls	2,100	2 75
12	11,080	4 25	4	4,120	3 00
1	800	2 50	18	15,900	3 50
1	1,140	2 75	5	5,100	4 25
6	6,500	6 00			

Hogs.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD					
82	19,120	$4 35	81	23,890	$4 65
14	3,840	4 35	60	14,130	4 50
91	23,730	4 40	101	31,480	4 30
99	21,960	4 70	78	24,780	4 70
12	14,260	4 30	21	7,020	4 70
7	2,560	4 25	116	27,660	4 35
255	76,540	4 70	19 rough	6,450	4 12
48	12,100	4 30			
SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD					
99	19,290	4 37	84	22,650	4 65
61	14,300	4 45	57	15,240	4 35
140	24,670	4 35	96	25,360	4 50
HEDGES, TAYLOR & HUFF SOLD					
207	43,610	4 30	76	23,140	4 70
16	3,900	4 35	7	1,930	4 00
147	32,650	4 25	60	13,380	4 50
52	15,480	4 65	121	26,250	4 25
45	11,500	4 25	12	2,730	4 25
61	15,630	4 25	45	13,770	4 75
21	5,850	4 60	19	4,650	4 40
29	9,350	4 75			
SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD.					
82	22,140	4 75	63	17,960	4 75
120	28,370	4 30	77	11,300	4 00
49	11,310	4 40	19	7,110	4 75
15	3,710	4 8	35	10,830	4 75
11	3,160	4 20	6	2,170	4 20
12	3,160	4 00	23	5,510	4 25
10	3,420	4 25	56	14,050	4 50
25	6,000	4 20	3	900	4 75
2	550	4 60	2	720	4 65
HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD					
52	14 740	4 75	6	1,960	3 25
137	40,330	4 70	10	3,000	4 60
12	3,3-0	4 70	156	45,830	4 70
17	3,700	4 50	112	23,370	4 40
117	28 640	4 35	47	13,880	4 65
75	15,930	440	142	32,200	4 75
116	25,270	4 40	61	12,450	4 50
100	29,560	4 75	183	50,050	4 37
109	25,900	4 40	76	21,810	4 75
96	33,000	4 30	85	25,070	4 75
119	33,940	4 30	192	51,340	4 30
80	22,540	4 30	98	21,830	4 30
4	1,050	4 10	53	14,090	4 38
12	2,650	4 50	115	24,730	4 32
42	9,420	1 55			
HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD					
41	11,720	4 40	7	1,730	4 15
57	15,610	4 30	2	880	3 25
43	11,080	4 75	69	15,930	4 20
97	21,180	4 25	55	12,180	4 25
W. HEDGES BOUGHT					
36	9,550	4 50	25	6,390	4 35
60	13,340	4 40	7	1,860	4 35
90	21,910	4 40	10	2,530	4 35
57	12,960	4 35	51	12,770	4 40
8	1,930	4 30	39	8,930	4 40
273	60,400	4 37	20	4,680	4 20
86	18,480	4 20	16	2,960	4 20
119	27,950	4 25	74	15,120	4 10
94	2,890	4 25	65	14,100	4 40
23	6,350	3 75	147	32,650	4 25
3	1,250	4 00	45	11,500	4 25
3	460	4 25	23	5,980	4 30
VOETTER & BRAINARD BOUGHT					
34	10,880	4 95	50	10,150	4 45
27	7,230	4 80	91	17,600	4 50
78	22,560	4 80	202	42,010	4 40
35	10,360	4 75	125	25,830	4 40
40	10,500	4 65	89	25,580	4 60
44	11,560	4 75	46	23,620	4 50
43	11,080	4 75	69	18,150	4 70
27	8,840	4 80	95	24,590	4 40
46	14,400	4 65	73	13,280	4 40
35	10,400	4 65	99	31,970	4 70
21	7,020	4 70	116	27,600	4 35
220	52,740 $15 ov	4 30	80	32,850	4 75
18	5,940	4 60	20	5,710	4 75
255	76,540	4 70	12	3,560	4 60
JOHN F. REYENTHALER BOUGHT					
37	10,750	4 80	111	30,950	4 80
33	9,280	4 75	109	27,810	4 30
81	19,960	4 30	57	13,870	4 40
64	14,550	4 40	39	9,560	4 35
137	40,330	4 70	76	23,120	4 70
10	3,000	4 60	184	49,520	4 62
35	10,850	4 75	42	11,820	4 75
38	11,700	4 70	38	11,780	4 75
H. G. IMHOFF & CO. BOUGHT					
398	120,710	4 95	50	13,390	4 80
80	26,830	4 80	175	50,520	4 80
100	28,650	4 80	106	25,370	4 60
114	22,670	4 50	89	24,790	4 75
89	24,520	4 80	36	6,350	4 50
42	8,410	4 45	84	8,200	4 45
5	710	4 50	84	42,650	4 65
47	13,880	4 65	39	12,810	4 65
167	49,210	4 70	63	17,960	4 75
124	32,290	4 75	76	21,810	4 75
82	24,550	4 75	85	25,070	4 75

Sheep.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
SADLER, HAVENS & CO SOLD					
3 on foot		$20 00	103	8,980	$5 60
119	19,210	7 50			
HEDGES, TAYLOR & HUFF SOLD					
86	8,350	5 50			
HOLMES, LAFFRTY, GLASS & CO SOLD					
90	8,220	5 50	168	14,400	5 35
194	15,980	4 50	29	2,510	4 75

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY December 25, 1871.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Union yards were 24 cars, 12 of which were from Chicago and the balance from Ohio. In addition to these there were a few small lots from Greene and Butler counties, making in all about 350 head of cattle on sale this morning. The quality of the offerings, taking the lots all through, was much inferior to those of Monday last, there being few really fine cattle on sale. The market, as expected by many of the dealers, (the day being Christmas) opened up dull, very few butchers being present at the usual time, and for a little while it looked as if no cattle would be sold. Toward eight o'clock a few butchers put in an appearance, but the were in no hurry to purchase, and the market continued to drag slowly along, very few cattle selling until some of the drovers seeing the disposition of the butchers present, to purchase at prices so low that they could not afford to sell, withdrew their cattle from the market and sent them back to the feed yards. The greater number of butchers had laid in a two weeks' supply of cattle, and those present were but a small minority, and many of them no doubt had in view cheap cattle, else they would not have been on hands, and as they were not disposed to purchase for anything like fair market figures, the trade ruled slow and dull, although the number of cattle on sale was exceedingly small, yet not one-half of them changed hands, many of the dealers withdrawing their stock from the market. The prices obtained were about ½c lower than last week, and we hardly think that fair quotations can be given, as the market could not be considered one to-day. Prime and extra cattle were very dull sale, in fact nobody seemed to want them, and what few were on sale were left over and will be sent to East Liberty. The following are the rates current for the different grades: For extra 1,200 to 1,500 cattle $6 05 to $6 75; prime, 1,200 to 1,300, ℔s cattle $6 00 to $6 25; medium, 1,100 to 1,200, steer, $5 25 to $5 50; common butcher stock, $4 50 to $5 00; cows, heifers, and bulls $3 50 to $4 50; stockers $3 50 to $4 00.

ARRIVALS.

The following are the arrivals as reported by Mr. S. B. McKown, Agent Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad:

	Cars.
Keefer & Rothchild, from Chicago	4
J. Shamburg, from Chicago	1
M. Varner, from Chicago	2
S. Kraus, from Chicago	3
Greenwald & K, from Chicago	2
S. Trueman, from Chicago	1
Rothchild & Z, from Xenia, Ohio	1
Marks & Bros, from Urbana	2
Marks & Bros, from Crestline, Ohio	1
E. R. Woodrow, from Crestline	1
Needy & Bro., Newark	1
C. & P., prepaid	5

Hogs.

Greenwald & Kahn, for Crestline 1 car.

Cattle Sales.

Marks & Bro. had on sale 3 loads cattle, but owing to the high demand sold only 2 loads at prices from $5 50 to $6 70 per 100 ℔s—1 load left over.

S. Trauerman sold 1 load Chicago cattle at prices from $6 00 to $6 25 per hundred ℔s.

Jacob Needy sold 36 head Ohio cattle at prices from $4 50 to $6 50 per hundred ℔s.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 25 head Chicago and Ohio cattle at figures from $4 75 to $6 20 per hundred ℔s.

William Armstrong wholesaled to Kraus 1 load Ohio cattle at $4 50 per hundred ℔s.

Keefer & Byer sold 25 head Chicago cattle at figures from $5 80 to $7 25 per hundred ℔s.

Orr & Williams sold 2 loads Ohio cattle, at prices from $4 00 to $6 25 ₩ 100 ℔s.

James Hunter sold, on commission, 8 head common Washington county cattle, at figures from $4 00 to $4 50.

Carr & McAllister sold 39 head Ohio cattle, at from $4 00 to $5 75 ₩ 100 ℔s.

S. Lowenstein sold 8 head cattle, at prices from $4 75 to $5 25 ₩ 100 ℔s; 14 head left over.

Jacob Lobeman sold 2 cattle, at $5 62 ₩ 100 ℔s.

S. Lowenstein bought 6 head cattle, at $4 40 ₩ 100 ℔s, $2 off.

S. Krans sold 25 head Chicago cattle at prices from $4 12 to $5 75 ₩ 100 ℔s.

Joc. Shamberg sold 28 head Chicago cattle at prices from $4 50 to $7.

Rothchild & Zeeglar sold 4 loads Chicago and Ohio cattle at prices from $5 00 to $6 25.

Sheep.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was very small not exceeding 300 head. The market opened up very slow and continued so until the close. Although the offerings were only ½ what they usually are, the demand was so light that even the small number offered could not be sold, and some were sent back to the feed yards. Prices, as compared with last week, were a shade lower. John Drum sold a lot of extra sheep weighing about 200 ℔s to F. B. Eilsburg at $9 ₩ 100 ℔s. These were the finest sheep offered in our market for a long time, and the price realized is considered a good one, more than the same sheep would bring at East Liberty. Following are the sales at reported:

John Drum had on sale 117 sheep; sold ten head extra at 9c; 107 head common left over.

J. McMillen sold 78 head extra sheep at prices from $4 to $6 ₩ 100 ℔s.

M. Hines sold 53 head Beaver county sheep and lambs at prices from $3 to $5 ₩ head.

Adam Eckert sold 50 head Butler county sheep at prices from $3 50 to $6 50 ₩ head.

R. McCasslin sold 50 head Lawrence county sheep and lambs at prices from $3 50 to $5 50.

Hogs.

The number of hogs on sale this morning was small. The market was dull and very few hogs changed hands. Prices remain unchanged. Prime $5 00 ₩ 100 ℔s; medium $4 50 to $4 75; common $4 00 to $4 25.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, December 27, 1871.

REMARKS.—The weather is again cold, with the odds in favor of another block up of the river by ice. The Allegheny is sending out large volumes of ice, but it seems to move sluggishly, and with the chilling December blasts meeting it may cause a "gorge"—but we hope not. The Monongahela is comparatively clear of ice, and ere we communicate with our readers again we predict that the Ohio will be navigable. This will have a salutary effect upon trade generally. There are large shipments of coal ready to go out, which would be an acceptable addition to good things for the poor in the cities below on New Year's day. We have little change to note in the general market. Butter is a shade lower and receipts heavier.

The following are the receipts of produce. The leading articles for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	2,969	2,732	5,701
Apples, bbls	445	326	771
Cheese, boxes	1,382	55	1,437
Corn, sacks	2,262	3,393	5,655
Wheat, sacks	4,226	2,925	7,151
Barley, sacks	5,535	3,554	9,089
Rye, sacks	1,156	2,026	3,182
Oats, sacks	7,719	5,062	12,781
Butter, packages	201	281	482
Bacon, pieces	5,625	2,502	8,127
Bacon, tierces	123	54	177
Dressed hogs	1,443	480	1,923

The following are the wholesale rates until otherwise noted; from store in a small way the usual advance is charged:

ASHES—Leading houses quote as follows: Sod ash, refined 4¾a4½c; common 4a4½c; potash 9½a10c; pearls 10½a11c ₩ ℔.

APPLES—Sales choice to fancy $4 00@4 50 per bbl; common to good at $2 50@3 00 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—There is an active demand, with sales choice at 60@65c per gallon, whilst medium will bring 50@55c per gallon.

BUTTER—Receipts, 80 packages. Prices are weaker, and we are reported sales of choice table at 25a27c per lb; fair to good 22a24c; common 15a20c; lower grades dull at any price.

BEANS—A very limited supply in market, especially of prime navy. We note sales at $2 00a2 75 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—There is an active demand with sales reported at $2 25a2 50 ₩ bbl.

BROOM CORN—The market is well supplied with sales reported at 9a12c ₩ ℔.

BROOMS—In good demand at the following rates: Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25a2 50.

BAKING POWDER—Royal ¼-℔ cans $1 50 per dozen; ½-℔ cans $3 00 per dozen; 1-℔ cans $6 00 per dozen; Banner $1 75, $3 25 and $6 00 per dozen for the different sizes.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Prices remain unchanged, with a fair trade reported. We quote as follows: Sugar-cured hams 14½a15c; Sugar-cured shoulders, 9c; plain shoulders 7½c; sides, ribbed, 8c; short ribbed do 8½c; clear do 9c; breakfast bacon 10c; dried beef 16½c. Mess pork $14 50a15. Spiced pig's feet $2 50 per keg. Lard in tierces 9½a10c ₩ ℔.

CIDER—Sales at $5a8a10 as to quality. Extra cured finds ready sale at $12 ₩ bbl.

CANDLES—Mould 12c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $6 10 for Pennsylvania; Ohio brands from $5 00 to $5 50.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands 21½a22c.

CHEESE—Receipts light, stock much reduced and prices firm. Following are the ruling figures of the market: New York Goshen 16½a19c; Ohio do 15a15½c; Ohio Factory 14a14½c; Dairy 13a13½c.

CRANBERRIES—We are reported sales of Sackett's Bell Berries at $17 00a18 00 ₩ bbl; Jersey cultivated $12a13 per barrel; bushel crates $4 50.

CHESTNUTS—Round lots $2 25a3 ₩ bushel. Demand light.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic, $3 50a3 75; Johnston, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00a4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50a3 75 ₩ bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 4½, 5a5½c ₩ ℔. Receipts light.

HOMINY—$5 00a5 50 per barrel.

FRUITS—Domestic and foreign dried apples 7½a8½c; peaches, bright new halves, 11c; old 10c; mixed 8½a9½c; quarters 7a8c; currants, new crop, 10c; old 8c; layer raisins per box $3 90; half box $2 00; valencia do 15c; prunes 12½c for new; no old in market.

EGGS—Owing to light receipts prices have advanced. We quote good to fresh at 37a38c per doz; pickled 28a30c.

FLOUR—Receipts 1050 barrels. Leading dealers are suffering their stocks to run low, preparatory to "taking stock" at the end of the year. Prices remain as at last quotations and are as follows: Jenkins's snow Flake, $7 75 ₩ bbl; Lilly Mills $7 25; choice Minnesota $7 75, and active, with but little on the market; choice Wisconsin flours, for bakers' use, command $7 25. Rye flour, $4 50a5 00 ₩ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $4 50 ₩ cwt; $9 50 ₩ bbl.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese feathers 75@77c to the trade; from store in a small way 83@85c; mixed 40@60c, as per quality. There is a fair demand.

GROCERIES—The market is unchanged, with a fair trade demand at the following figures:

Sugars.—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 13½c, cut loaf 14½c; A coffee 12½c; B 12½c; Ex C 12½c; C 12c; C 11½c; C yellow 10½a11½c. P R sugars, choice 11½c; prime 10½c; good 10a11c; Cuba sugars 10a11c; New Orleans sugars, fair, 9½c; good 10c; prime 10½c, choice 11½c.

Coffee.—Active and very firm, at the following quotations: Fancy 25c; prime 24c; good 23c; fair 22a22½c; Java 29a31c; Laguayra 26a27c; Mocha 45c; roasted coffee, loose and in one ℔ packages, 26c.

Syrups.—Havemeyer & Elder, 60c; Dilworth, Harper & Co.'s Perfection, 65c; White Honey, 65c; Extra Silver, 55c; Red Head, 50c; Lavender, 45c; Common, 35@40c.

New Orleans Molasses.—Old crop, 55c; new crop, —; Prime, 55c; Choice, 60c.

Rice.—Carolina choice, 10c; Rangoon, 8@8½c; Patna, 8½c.

Spices.—Pepper, grain, 24c; pure ground, 30c; Cassia bark, 50c; Cloves, 22c; Nutmegs, $1 30.

GRAIN—The receipts for the past twenty-four hours were as follows:

Wheat, sacks	806	Corn, sacks	1,050
Oats, sacks	1,652	Rye, sacks	340
Barley, sacks	638		

There is nothing in the market that is new or interesting. The receipts continue light and prices are firm at figures which have ruled for some days. Wheat—We quote red winter at $1 45a1 50; white $1 50a1 55. Oats dull at 44a46c for mixed to white in round lots. Corn—ear by car load at 63c, in bulk; sacked 65c. Rye market quiet and unchanged at 88a60c. Barley—There is little demand, the nominal rates being 80a85c for spring and 90a95c for fall.

HAY—Sales at $26a30 ₩ ton for baled.

HOPS—Sales of new 71's at 60@70c ₩ ℔; old 70's 40@44c ₩ ℔.

POULTRY—The stock on hand is fully equal to the demand, and prices are governed by the quality and correct figures are difficult to give. Dressed chickens may be quoted at 12a14s; turkeys 16a18c; ducks 14a16c; geese 10a11c ₩ ℔.

HUSKS—Wanted at 2@2½c.

HONEY—Sales at 25@30c ₩ ℔.

HEMP—Kentucky rough $165 ₩ ton; single dressed $240; scutched $190@195.

HOMINY—Sales at $5 00 ₩ bbl to the trade, and $5 50 in a jobbing way.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra 83a85c; No 2 58a60c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 88@90c.

LIME—Perrysburg white $2 00a2 25 ₩ bbl; Cleveland $2 25; Easton $1 75.

MINCE MEAT—Atmore's, Slocum's and Wright's brands are held at 13c ₩ ℔; Anderson's held at 14c.

MILL FEED—Middles $2 00 ₩ 100 ℔s; seconds $1 75; shorts $1 65; rye shorts $1 65; chopped corn and oats $1 75; bolted corn meal 80c ₩ bushel.

ONIONS—Sales common reds at $2 50a2 75 ₩ bbl; silver skins $3 00a3 25.

POTATOES—Whilst the market under large receipts is weaker, prices are unchanged. We note sales peach blows, in good condition, at 90c@$1 00 ₩ busn; Jersey sweets $4 00a4 25 ₩ bbl.

RAGS—Regular sales at 4@4½c ₩ ℔.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales of ¼-℔ cans at $1 50; ½-℔, $3; 1-℔, $6 ₩ doz.

SEEDS—Clover seed $6 00@6 25, first hands; store $6 50a6 75; timothy seed $3 00@3 50; flaxseed $1 80.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 85; from store $2 00.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee 4½c ₩ ℔.

TURNIPS—The nominal sales are 35a40c ₩ bush.

VENISON—We quote saddles at 16a20c ₩ ℔; 10@12c ₩ ℔, gross weight.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Highwines 95c; common rectified 95c@$1 00; ₩ proof rectified $1 05@1 10; rye and corn $1 60@1 65 ₩ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@8 00 as to age.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

NEW YORK.

December 23.—The market since our last has been very dull. Crude is held at 13½c, in bulk, without business, and 17a17½c in shipping order: on both lower and upper creeks, the market is about $4. Refined is very scarce, but there is no speculative demand, and export orders are considerably below prices asked; sales 3,000 bbls. December contracts at 22⅞a23⅛c, closing at 23; quotations for spot oil are entirely nominal. Naptha is scarce and firm at 12½c; 2,000 bbls sold on private terms. In Philadelphia, sales have been made of 3,000 bbls December at 21⅞a22c; 500 do January and 500 do February 22½c, B. O., last half.

Exports since 1st January—	1871.	1870.
From New York	galls. 93,919,165	85,734,958
From other ports	59,687,464	51,769,868
Total	galls. 153,606,628	137,503,826
Same time 1869	galls. 98,575,803	
Same time 1866	66,349,303	

—*Commercial List.*

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, December 27.—Tobacco—sales 48 hhds; lugs at $6 50; light to good medium leaf $8 25a15. Bagging steady; held at 12½a13c cash for round lots. Flour active and firm; extra family $6 25a 6 50. Grain: Wheat firm; red and white on arrival $1 45a1 60. Corn-ear 50c; shelled 52c in bulk. Oats in bulk 40a42c; sacked 50c. Rye—prime 80c. Provisions fairly active and firm for mess pork and bacon with small sales; bacon sides, clear, 8a8½c; hams, sugar cured, 14c. Lard in fair demand at 9a 10½c.

PITTSBURGH MARKET WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 28, 1871.

REMARKS.—The only changes we have to note in the markets occur in lumber, copper, crackers, drugs, leather, oil and tallow, which will be found below. Business men are taking advantage of the present lull in trade to "take stock," so that they will know just where they stand at the incoming of the New Year. River navigation has been partially resumed, but the sudden change in the weather from "spring-like" to "cold blustering winter," has disappointed the hopes of river men, and unless there is a change soon the "break up" will not amount to much in the way of benefiting trade and commerce. The railroads are taxed to their utmost capacity, but are unable to move freight with that regularity and dispatch so much desired by business men. Trade is dull, but not more so than, under the circumstances, was to have been expected. Below we give the rulings of the market, remarking that these are wholesale prices. See COMMERCIAL for reliable business houses.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 28, 1871.

BROWN COTTONS.			
Anchor A	12½c	Idaho	12 c
Eagle	12½c	Duquesne	11½c
Conewago	12 c	Magnolia	10½c
PRINTS.			
Merrimacks	11½@ c	Richmond	11½@ c
Spragues	11½@ c	Pacifics	11½@ c
Americans	11½@ c	Mourning	11 @ c
Conestoga	11½@ c	Garner	11 @ c
Allen Pinks	12 @ c		
GINGHAMS.			
Lancaster	15	Glasgow	13½
Bates	15		
DELAINES.			
Hamilton	20c	Manchester	20c
Pacific	20c		
TICKINGS.			
Whitaker	40c	Conestoga Medal	22c
Portsmouth	33c	Pennsylvania	18c
Roanoke	28c		

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 28, 1871.

UNPLANED LUMBER.	
Clear, ₩ M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common	28 00
Third common	25 00
Sheeting	20 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00
PLANED LUMBER.	
First common, ₩ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	35 00
Partition boards	43 00
Shelving on both sides	35 00
Shelving on one side	33 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	35 00
Moulded weatherboarding	37 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	35 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	33 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00
SHINGLES AND LATH.	
No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$7 00
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 50

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 28, 1871.

The following are the card prices of window glass, adopted by the manufacturers of Pittsburgh:

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.

SINGLE STRENGTH.	2d Quality.	1st Quality.	Double Strength.
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	$5 00	$5 75	$8 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 13	5 50	6 25	8 50
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	5 75	6 50	10 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 18		7 00	12 00
14 by 16 to 16 by 20		7 50	14 00
14 by 22 to 16 by 24		7 75	14 50
18 by 22 to 18 by 30		8 25	15 00
20 by 28 to 24 by 30		8 50	16 00
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		9 25	16 00
26 by 34 to 26 by 40		10 00	19 00
28 by 38 to 28 by 44		12 00	20 00
28 by 46 to 30 by 48		14 00	23 00
28 by 50 to 32 by 52			24 00
32 by 54 to 34 by 56			26 00
34 by 58 to 34 by 60			28 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			30 00

NO CHANGE IN DISCOUNT.

All orders received after this date, will be charged at these prices. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received.

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 28, 1871.

The following are the card rates:

Manilla rope	21½
Manilla rope, twelve thread	22½
Manilla rope, six and nine thread	23½
Manilla hawser laid oil well boring rope	22
Manilla hawser, tarred	22
Manilla lath twine, tarred	22
Manilla hay, stave and leather twine	22
Sisal rope	20½
Sisal lath twine, tarred	19
Sisal hay, stave and leather twine	20½
American hackled hemp tarred rope	19
American hackled hemp white rope	20
Russia hemp tarred rope	
Jute rope	13½@15
Cotton rope	60 @65
Houseline, marline and hambroline	23 @25
Spun yarn	18 @22
Hemp lath twine, tarred	18
Hemp sash and bell cord	28 @30
American hemp packing	14 @20
Russia do do	
Italian do do	
Jute	15
Patent self-lubricating packing	45
First quality oakum	11
American Navy oakum	10½
do do do best	9
Caulking cotton	10 @20

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 28, 1871.

The following are the prices ruling in this market, reported from actual sales by wholesale dealers:

LEATHER.			
Oak sole, light and middle	35@38c	Oak harness, best city	39@41c
Oak sole, heavy	33@41c	Oak harness, county	33@37c
Oak sole, Spanish	37@40c	Bridle, fair, ₩ doz	$54@64
Oak, slaughter in rough	38@42c	Band leather, ₩ ℔	38@42c
Red sole B A mid	31@33c	Hand leather, ₩ ℔	38@42c
Red sole B A heavy	31@33c	Waxed calf	$1 35@1 55
Red sole Orinoco	30@32c	Wax kip	90c@1 15
Shoe skirting	40@42c	Wax'd upper, ₩ ℔	35@41c
Saddler's skirting	45@45c	No. 1 pad skins, ₩ doz	$5 50@6 50
Black bridle, ₩ doz	$50@55		
HIDES.			
Green salted, all weights	11 @11½c	Green salt calf	17 @19 c
Green butchers' hides, ov'r 7	@8 c	Green butch's do	14 @16 c
Green salt kip	14 @15 c	Dry flint hides, nominal	20 @22
OIL AND TALLOW.			
Pure Labrador Straits, ₩ gal	80c	Bank Oil	65c
Straits, best	70c	Tallow	8@8½c

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 28, 1871.

The following are the card rates for Marvin's and other Pittsburgh manufactured crackers:

French Crackers	18	Lemon Biscuit	12½
Aerated Crackers	9	Fruit Biscuit	12½
Boston Crackers extra	10	Scotch Biscuit	12½
Boston Toast Crackers	7½	Ginger Snaps	13
Rafters	7	Spiced Jumbles	13
Milk Biscuit, extra	12	Sugar Jumbles	14
Soda "	7½	Lemon Snaps	14
Butter "	7½	Almond Snaps	14
Oyster "	7½	Ginger Cakes	12
N. Y. Water "	7	Orange Cakes	13
Water "	7	Strawberry Cakes	14
Extra Pilot	7	Honey Biscuit	13
Pilot	5	Cream Crackers	24
Cracker Meal	7	Graham Wine Biscuit	10
Cracker Meal, ₩ doz	1 00	Graham Boston Bisc't	9
Sugar Crackers	10	Oat Meal Cakes	10
Wine Crackers	10		

COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 28, 1871.

The following are the current rates in this market: ₩ ℔ net cash.

Braziers' Copper, over 12 ℔ sheets, (or 1 ℔ to square foot)	36c
Braziers' Copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz	39c
All sheet Copper, 12 oz per square foot, and under	42c
Circles Copper, less than 84 inches diam	39c
Circles Copper, 84 inches diam and over	42c
Segment and Pattern Sheets	39c
Sheathing Copper, (14 by 48 inches) over 12 oz	34c
Bolt Copper	36c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets	36c
Copper Bottoms (5 ₩ cent. off)	40c
Copper Bottoms, O'Neill's Patent	45c
Copper Bottoms, Hazelton's Patent	42c
Polished Copper, Patent, cut to sizes for boilers	41@42c
Polished Copper, O'Neill's patent, sheathing size	39@40c
Brass kettles, 5c ₩ ℔ off, for 500 ℔s and over	55c

CANNED FRUITS, &c.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 28, 1871.

Below will be found the wholesale prices for canned fruits, oysters, lobsters, &c.

	₩ doz.		₩ doz.
Peaches, 2 ℔s	$2 25@2 50	Plums, 2 ℔s	$3 50
Peaches, 3 ℔s	3 25@3 50	Lima beans, 2 ℔	2 50
Tomatoes, 2 ℔s	1 75@1 80	String be's, 2 ℔	2 50
Tomatoes, 3 ℔s	2 10@2 30	Succotash, 2 ℔s	3 00
Green corn, 2 ℔	2 25@2 60	Lobsters, 1 ℔	2 50
Green peas, 2 ℔	2 75@3 00	Lobsters, 2 ℔s	3 25
Strawber's, 2 ℔	3 50@3 60	Cove oys's, 1 ℔	1 40@1 50
Blackbr's, 2 ℔s	2 50	Cove oys's, 2 ℔s	2 50
Raspber's, 2 ℔s	3 50	Spic'd oys, 1 ℔	1 75
Whortlebr, 2 ℔s	2 50	Spic'd oys, 2 ℔s	2 50
2 ℔ pine apples	3 25	Pickled oys, qt	4 25
Pears, 2 ℔s	3 00	Br'dy peach, qt	4 50
Cherries, 2 ℔s	3 00		

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 28, 1871.

We quote the manufacturers' prices as follows:

Shaker No. 1, ₩ dozen	$4 00
Shaker " 2, "	4 00
Hurl A " 1, "	4 00
Hurl " 1, "	3 75
Hurl " 2, "	3 75
Braid " 1, "	3 75
Braid " 2, "	3 75
Round Hurl	3 75
Plain Hurl	2 75
Western common	2 75
Broom corn, prime ₩ ton	$120
Broom corn, common, ₩ ton	90 @100
Broom handles, ₩ 1,000	20 @ 25
Swallow brooms, ₩ dozen	5 00

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 28, 1871.

The following are the current quotations:

Pure in lots of 2,000 ℔s in oil	12½c
Pure in lots of 500 ℔s in oil	13 c
Fancy brands from	7 @11 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11½c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	10½@11 c
Painters' red lead	9½@10 c
Litharge	10 @10½c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	4½@ 5½c

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 28, 1871.

The prices of tin plates, according to brands, are as follows:

I C, 10x14, charcoal	$10 75
I X, 10x14, charcoal	13 50
I C, 12x12, charcoal	11 25
I X, 12x12, charcoal	14 00
I C, 14x20, charcoal	11 75
I X, 14x20, charcoal	14 50
I C, 14x20, leaded	10 25
I X, 14x20, leaded	13 00
Pig Tin	42

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 28, 1871.

We herewith annex the ruling jobbers' prices manufacturers of, course, giving a discount for large lots.

Spun Roll	$ 70@ 75	Diamond Twist	90@1 00
Flounders	65@ 75	Rough & Ready	95@1 10
Tens	65@ 75	Scotch Snuff	70@ 73
Navy	65@ 75	Copenh'n Snuff	80@ 85
Louisville Navy	70@ 75	Cut and Dry	28@ 33
Richmond do	60@ 72	Wheel'g stogies	10½@11½

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 28, 1871.

Following are the prices paid in this market for the varieties enumerated:

Common fleece	50@52c	Combing fleece	58@60c
Fine fleece	50@52c	Tub washed wool	60@65c
Unwashed wool	30@40c		

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 28, 1871.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acid.		Magne cal ℔	75 @ 1 40
Acetic ℔	17 @ 20	—Carb ℔	35 @ 45
Citric ℔	1 07 @ 1 12	Manna S F ℔	97
Oxalic ℔	38	Morph sul ℔	5 10
Tartaric ℔	72 @ 75	Nutm No 1 ℔	1 32
Alcohol, gall	2 00 @ 2 25	*Oil.*	
Aloes.		Bergamot ℔	7 00 @ 7 25
Cape ℔	15	—Castor ℔	21 @ 23
Socot ℔	85	—Cinnam ℔	3 50
Am. Carb ℔	24 @ 25	—Cloves ℔	2 12
—Aqua ℔	12 @ 14	*Oil.*	
Annotta ℔	75 @ 80	Cod liver gal	2 00 @ 2 50
Ashes ℔		Lemon ℔	3 25
—Soda ℔	4½@ 5½	Linseed gall	78 @ 88
Bal. Copa ℔	1 00	Neats f gall	1 25 @ 1 40
Bay Rum, gal	3 75 @ 4 30	Olive gall	1 75 @ 2 00
Bark.		—quarts doz	6 63 @10 00
Cassia ℔	54	—pints doz	3 50 @ 3 75
Cinch r'd ℔	1 40 @ 1 50	Origan ℔	80 @ 1 75
" Pale ℔	80 @ 85	Pepper't ℔	4 80 @ 5 00
" Com ℔	45 @ 55	Rosemary ℔	1 50 @ 2 00
Black Lead.		Sassafras ℔	1 25 @ 1 30
American ℔	5 @ 6	Sperm gall	2 40 @ 2 50
East Ind ℔	11 @ 12	Tanners gall	63 @ 75
German ℔	7 @ 9	Whale gall	1 02 @ 1 10
Blue Mass ℔	60	Winteg'n ℔	6 50
Blue Vitr ℔	12½@ 13½	Opium Ty ℔	6 40
Borax ref ℔	36 @ 38	Pl Paris bbl	4 50 @ 5 50
Brims roll ℔	4½@ 5½	*Potass.*	
—Flor Sul ℔	5½@ 6	Bichrom ℔	31 35
Calomel A ℔	1 32	Chlorate ℔	65 @ 70
—English ℔	1 62	Iodide ℔	9 00
Camp ref ℔	80 @ 85	Putty ℔	4½@ 5½
Canthar's ℔	2 60	Quin sulp oz	2 62
Cham. Ger ℔	47	Rosin ℔	7 00 @ 9 00
—Roman ℔	45	*Root.*	
Chlorof'm ℔	1 58	Gentian ℔	14
Cloves ℔	26	Gingr E I ℔	21
Cochineal ℔	94 @ 98	" Jamca ℔	30
Con lye case	5 75 @ 6 00	Ipecac pow ℔	2 36
Copp'ras ℔	2½@ 3½	Jalap pow ℔	90
Cream Tar ℔	46 @ 48	Liquorice ℔	15 @ 18
Cubebs ℔	28	Rhub E I ℔	1 60 @ 2 00
Cudbear ℔	25 @ 45	Sars Hon ℔	51 @ 55
Emery En ℔	10 @ 12	Senega ℔	2 00
Et Nit sps ℔	40 @ 44	Valeri En ℔	52
—Sulph ℔	72 @ 75	" Germ ℔	35
Ext Logw ℔	12 @ 12½	Sal Ammo ℔	14 @ 16
—Liq Cala ℔	52 @ 55	—Epsom ℔	3½@ 5
—Italian ℔	36	—Soda ℔	3½@ 4
—Sicily ℔	25	*Seed.*	
Fustic chi ℔	3 @ 4	Canary ℔	8½@ 9
Galls Alep ℔	39 @ 41	Hemp ℔	8½@ 9
Gum.		Cardamn ℔	4 25
Arabic sts ℔	38 @ 45	Mustard ℔	18 @ 22
" White ℔	55 @ 65	Senna Al ℔	30
Myrrh T'k ℔	67	" E In ℔	24
Shellac ℔	43 @ 47	*Soda.*	
Trag s'rts ℔	45 @ 60	Bi Carb ℔	6½@ 7
" Flake ℔	90 @ 1 30	Soap Cast ℔	16 @ 19
Hoffm's A ℔	@ 46	—Cast wh ℔	24 @ 27
Indigo Ma ℔	1 35 @ 1 40	Sugar L'd ℔	32
—Span fl't ℔	1 40 @ 1 50	Turp sps gall	80 @ 90
Iodine res ℔	13 20	*Varnish.*	
Junip Ber ℔	10 @ 12	Copal gall	1 50 @ 2 25
Log Chipd ℔	3 @ 4	Japan gall	90 @ 1 35
Mace ℔	2 00	Damar gall	2 00 @ 2 70
Madder ℔	20 @ 22	Ven Red ℔	3½@ 4½

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 28, 1871.

NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.	
10d, 12d, 16d, 20d, 30d, 40d, 50d and 60d	$4 25
8d and 9d	4 50
6d and 7d	4 75
4d and 5d, blued	5 00
3d, blued	5 75
2d, blued	7 00
3d fine, blued	7 00
2d fine, blued	8 00
10d and 30d, casing	5 00
8d and 9d casing	5 25
6d and 7d casing	5 50
10d to 30d, finishing	5 50
8d, finishing	5 75
6d, finishing	6 00
Machine wrought or clinch	6 00
Cut spikes, 3 to 6 inch	4 50

Brads, fencing and barrel nails, same prices as nails of same sizes.

FLAT BAR.	
1⅛ to 4 by ⅜ to 1 inch	3⅛c
4½ to 6 by ⅜ to 1 inch	3⅛c
2 to 4 by 1⅛ to 1⅜ inch	3⅛c
4½ to 6 by 1⅛ to 1⅜ inch	3⅛c
Dandy Tire—1⅛ to 1⅜ by ⅜ to ⅜ inch	3⅛c
HEAVY BAND IRON.	
2 to 4 by 5-16 to 3-16 inch	5 c
4½ to 6 by 5-16 to 3-16 inch	4⅛c
1⅛ to 1⅜ by 5-16 to 3-16 inch	4⅛c
⅞ to 1⅛ by 5-16 to 3-16 inch	4⅛c
⅜ to ⅜ by 5-16 to 3-16 inch	5 c
ROUND AND SQUARE.	
1 to 1⅞ inch	3⅛c
2 to 2⅜ inch	3⅛c
3 to 3⅜ inch	4 c
3½ to 4 inch	4⅛c
⅝ and ⅞ inch	4⅛c
½ and 9-16 inch	5 c
⅜, ⅜ and 7-16 inch	5⅛c
5-16 inch	5⅛c
⅜ inch	5⅛c
3-16 inch	7⅛c
⅜, 7-16 and ⅜ inch, fluted and Star	5⅛c

	Boiled.	Charc'l.	Juniata.
Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	5	6⅛	8⅜
" " 18 to 24	5⅛	7	9⅛
" " 25 to 26	5⅛	7⅛	9⅛
" " 27	5⅛	7⅛	9⅛

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ⅛c ₩ ℔ extra.

Tank Iron, 3-16, ¼ and ⅜ inches thick	4⅛
Boiler or Plate Iron	4⅛
Heads not flanging	5⅛
Heads flanging	8⅛
Plow Slabs	6⅛
Plow Wings	6⅛
RAILROAD IRON—COUNTERSUNK AND PUNCHED.	
1⅛ by ⅜, 7-16 and ⅜ inch	4⅛
1⅛ by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	4⅛
1⅛, 1⅜ and 2 by ⅜ and ⅜ inch	4⅛
Wagon Box Iron, all sizes	6⅛

TERMS.

Note or acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, or discount of 2 ₩ cent. for cash, if remitted within ten days from date of invoice. Payment to be made in New York exchange, United States Treasury notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less than $50.

HORSE SHOE.	
Scrap, ⅜ to 1 by 5-16 to ⅜ inch	4⅛
Eureka, a very superior article	5⅛
EUREKA NAIL RODS.	
Superior quality, slit and put up in 50 ℔ bundles	7⅛
⅜ and 5-16 by ⅜ and 5-16 rolled	7⅛
HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.	
2⅛ to 3 inch	4⅛
3⅛ to 4⅛ inch	4⅛
5 to 6 inch	5
1⅛ to 2 inch	4⅛
1⅛ inch	5
1⅛ and 1⅛ inch	5⅛
1 inch	5⅛
⅞ inch	7
⅜ inch	8
⅜ inch	9

Hoops cut to lengths for barrels ⅛c ₩ ℔ extra. All other iron cut to lengths, except tire, ⅛c ₩ ℔ extra.

OVAL IRON.	
⅜ to 1⅛ inch	3⅛
⅜ to ⅜ inch	4
⅜ inch	4⅛
⅜ inch	4⅛
HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.	
⅜ to 1⅛ inch	4
⅜ to ⅜ inch	4⅛
⅜ inch	4⅛
⅜ inch	5

MERCHANT BAR AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 28, 1871.

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted orders, 3⅛c, card rates, net.

Nails $4 25 card rate, net

Iron wedges 5⅛c ₩ ℔ net

Nail rods, "Benzon" 7⅛c ₩ ℔ net

Discount off standard list.

Carriage and tire bolts 60, 10 and 5 ₩ cent. off net

Plow bolts 20 and 10

Stove bolts 10 and 5

Machine and square head bolts 40, 10 and 5

Coach and lag screws, by the 100 40, 10 and 5

Square and hexagon nuts and washers 5⅛c ₩ ℔ off

1 cent ₩ ℔ extra for less than 1 keg of each size.

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, 1 in. diam., 4c; ⅞ and ⅞ in. diam., 4⅛c; ⅜ in. diam., 4⅛c ₩ ℔.

Skein bolts, in lots of 1 keg or more 3⅛ in. diam., 7⅛c; 9-16 in. diam. 8⅛c; ⅜ in. diam. 9⅛c.

Coach and lag screws, in bulk, in lots of one keg or more, 1 cent. ₩ ℔, over above.

Screw Hook and Eye Hinge, ⅜ to 1 in. diam. 10c; ⅜ in. diam. 11c; ⅜ in. diam. 13c ₩ ℔ net.

Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pairs or more, 14 to 36 in. long, 7c ₩ ℔; 8, 10 and 12 in. long, 8⅛c ₩ ℔ net.

Strap and T hinges 20@7⅛ ₩ cent off.

Screw hitching rings $6 25 ₩ 100

Duck nest tuyere irons $13 50 ₩ doz. net.

Cast iron washers 3⅛c ₩ ℔ net

Bridge and roof bolts—

1 to 2⅛ in. diam. over 8 feet long ₩ ℔. 4⅛c

1 to 2⅛ in. diam. from 4 to 8 feet long 5c

1 to 2⅛ in. diam. from 1⅛ to 4 feet long 5⅛c

⅞, ⅞ and ⅞ in. diam. over 4 feet long 6c

⅞, ⅞ and ⅞ in. diam. from 1⅛ to 4 feet long 6⅛c

WAGON HARDWARE,

Embracing novelties not before offered to the trade.

Wagon box strap bolts, 10 inch long by 7-16 at screw end 40c cts ₩ set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ⅜ at screw end 55c ₩ set of 8 bolts

Wagon box strap bolts, 14 in. long by ⅜ at screw end 80c ₩ set of 8 bolts

Wagon box strap bolts, 16 in. long by ⅜ at screw end 90c ₩ set of 8 bolts.

5c ₩ set for each additional inch over 14 inch by ⅜. All lengths made.

Wagon box rods, narrow track, each 15c

Wagon box rods, wide track, each 16c

Single tree irons, ₩ set of 4 pieces 30c

Wrought iron bolster plates, 2⅛ inch wide, ₩ set 45c

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 inch wide, ₩ set 50c

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3⅛ inch wide, ₩ set 53c

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3⅛ inch wide, ₩ set 55c

Wagon Brake Ratchets, each 13⅛c

Wagon Brake Ratchets, finished with guard, each 35c

Wrought rub iron, each 10c

Wagon Hammer Straps, each 12c

Strap bolts, rods, single tree irons, bolster plates, brake ratchets and hammer straps, in lots of 50 set, each, 10 ₩ cent. off.

Wagon box staples, 1⅛ to 2⅛ inch to clinch, ₩ 1,000 net $14 net.

Wagon box staples, to rivet on, ₩ 1,000 10 50 net.

Neck yoke eyes, each 4⅛c net.

Neck yoke eyes, with ⅜ inch rings 7⅛c net.

King bolts, ⅞, 1, 1⅛ and 1⅛ inch in diameter, ₩ ℔ 4⅛

Wagon rivets, extra large, oval and steeple head, ⅜ inch diameter, all lengths, ₩ ℔ 9⅛

Wagon rivets, 3-16 inches diam., all lengths 11⅛

Wagon rivets in 5 ℔s, paper boxes, ₩ ℔ ex. 2

Tongue cap iron, same as band iron, 1⅛, 2, and 2⅛ inch wide, same price ₩ ℔ as band iron.

Wagon and hinge nails, ₩ ℔ net 15

Thimble Skeins, 40 and 10 ₩ cent. off list.

Coupling plates ₩ ℔ 7⅛ net

Double tree plates

Tongue tree plates ₩ ℔ 8⅛

Neck yoke

HORSE SHOES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 28, 1871.

The following are the current cash prices:

Horse shoes, ₩ keg	$4 75
Mule shoes, ₩ keg	5 75
Less than 100 kegs:	
Horse shoes, ₩ keg	5 00
Mule shoes, ₩ keg	6 00

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 28, 1871.

Following are the ruling rates for wines and liquors in this market:

	Per Cent.	Per gal.
Common rectified Whisky	88	$1 00
Proof rectified	105	1 10
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	100	1 50
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	100	200
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	100	2 75
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	100	3 25
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 5 years old	100	5 00
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 2 years old proof gallon		2 25
Domestic brandy, proof gallon		1 50
Imported brandy		6 00@9 00
Domestic Gin		1 50@2 00
Holland Gin		2 90@3 50
B. B. Brandy		1 50@1 75
Cherry Brandy		1 50@1 75
Port Wine		1 50@1 75
Port Wine, "Crown"		2 00@2 50
Sherry Wine, "Vallette"		1 50@1 75
Sherry Wine, "Crown"		2 25@2 75
Sherry Wine, "Harmony"		1 50@1 75
Rum, "New England"		1 75@2 00
Rum, "Jamaica"		5 00@5 50
	Quarts.	Pints.
Champagne, "Chas. Heidsieck"	$27 00	$29 00
Champagne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champagne, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 0

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 28, 1871.

The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifier—50 cases at	$5 50 ₩ case.
Less quantity	6 00 ₩ case.
Potash—50 cases	5 50 ₩ case.
Less quantity	6 50 ₩ case.
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	5½c ₩ ℔.
Less quantity	6 c ₩ ℔.
Sal soda—25 kegs	3½c ₩ ℔.
Less quantity	3½c ₩ ℔.
Sal soda—25 bbls	3 c ₩ ℔.
Less quantity	3½c ₩ ℔.
Caustic soda—10 drums	6½c ₩ ℔.
Less quantity	7 c ₩ ℔.
Copperas—20 bbls	1½c ₩ ℔.
Less quantity	2 c ₩ ℔.
Porous alum—10 bbls	3½c ₩ ℔.
Less quantity	4 c ₩ ℔.
Sulphuric acid	3 c ₩ ℔.
Muriatic acid	3½c ₩ ℔.
Nitric acid	15c ₩ ℔.
Chloride calcium	2½c ₩ ℔.
Pure alumina	5½c ₩ ℔.
Salt	$2 00 ₩ bbl.
Lump Alum	3½@4c ₩ ℔.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, December 23, 1871.

The market for raw irons continues firm at rates ruling at date of our last review. Producers are generally well sold ahead, and are firm in their views as to prices, and will sell but limited quantities at present rates for future delivery. The receipts of raw irons continue light. It is undoubtedly an established fact that the stock of leading forge pig, both here and at furnaces throughout the districts usually tributary to this market, are reduced to small dimensions, and although the furnaces generally are in blast, it is conceded by best informed parties that no accumulation or excess of standard grades of forge stocks can occur for some time at the present rate of consumption. If this be true, and we see no reason to doubt it, as the sales for some time past were principally for future delivery, (viz: January, February and March), it would fairly indicate that present rates of standard irons would be maintained for some time.

Mill men or consumers of these raw irons also complain of their narrow margin of profits. Manufactured irons are undoubtedly selling very low, and notwithstanding our enterprising and energetic mill owners may not be adding to their capital as they deserve, they have the satisfaction of knowing that the iron trade of Pittsburgh is rapidly extending in all directions.

We are quoted the following transactions:

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ores.

900 tons No 1 mill iron at furnace	$38 00—4 m
500 tons No 1 mill iron, January and February delivery	40 00—4 m
100 tons No 1 mill iron to arrive	40 00—4 m
100 tons No 1 mill iron to arrive	40 00—4 m
100 tons No 1 mill iron to arrive	40 00—4 m
200 tons No 1 mill iron to arrive	40 00—4 m
100 tons No 1 mill iron to arrive	40 00—4 m
300 tons No 1 mill iron to arrive	40 00—4 m
50 tons white and mottled to arrive	37 00—4 m
100 tons No 1 foundry to arrive	41 00—4 m
40 tons No 1 foundry to arrive	41 00—4 m
100 tons No 1 mill iron to arrive	40 00—4 m
100 tons No 1 mill iron to arrive	40 00—4 m
30 tons No 1 mill iron to arrive	40 00—4 m
300 tons No 1 mill iron to arrive	40 00—4 m
300 tons No 1 mill iron to arrive	40 00—4 m
300 tons No 1 mill iron to arrive	40 00—4 m
100 tons No 1 mill iron to arrive	40 00—4 m

Eastern Anthracite.

600 tons chickies, forge at furnace December, January and February delivery	$36 00—cash
100 tons gray forge from yard	40 00—4 m
300 tons gray forge from yard	40 00—4 m
200 tons No. 3 forge from yard	40 00—4 m
100 tons No. 1 foundry, from yard	41 00—4 m
50 tons extra gray, neutral, forge from yard	40 00—4 m
50 tons No. 1 foundry from yard	41 00—4 m
50 tons No. 1 foundry from yard	41 00—4 m
50 tons A No. 1 extra foundry	43 00—4 m

Youghiogheny Coke.

100 tons gray forge	$40 00—4 m

Hanging Rock.

50 tons No. 1 foundry	$44 00—4 m

IRON MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

December 23.—Pig iron continues in active request at full prices; the furnaces have sold largely ahead. Sales of 1,500 tons Lehigh crane No. 1 at $36 50; 1,000 tons No. 2 do. at $35 75; 500 tons do gray forge at $35 50—all at Hoboken; 6,000 Glendon at $33 for gray forge and $32 for mottled, at the furnace.

Manufactured Iron—Bar iron is held firmly. We quote at $82 50a87 50, as to brand and quality. New rails sell at $70a71 for American, at works, and $57a58, gold, for English. Old rails meet a good demand at $39 50.

Blooms—Are dull.

Scotch Pig—Commands, in lots $37 ₩ ton.

Scrap Iron—Commands $34a35 ₩ ton.

Nails—Are much wanted and sell at $4 75 ₩ keg.

Anchors and Chains—Are steady. Sales of the former at 7½c, and the latter at 5½c ₩ ℔.—*Price Current.*

Iron—Prices are well maintained; 1,500 tons of No. 1 Lehigh sold at $36 50; 1,000 tons of No. 2 at $35 75, and 500 tons gray forge at $35 50 ₩ ton, all at Hoboken.—*North American.*

IRONTON.

December 23.—Our manufacturers are beginning to grow impatient at the condition of the river and their own consequent position, with orders unfilled because of inability to ship.

Pig iron is accumulating on the wharf to a greater extent than is pleasant.

Furnaces are all doing well. Hecla is reported as having never done better.

Vesuvius has done extremely well since she changed to cold blast some five weeks since, and sells her new product at $60, and has orders for more than they can ship.

Belfont is increasing her yield steadily since she resumed blast, and now makes about 30 tons daily. Is making No. 1 Foundry. Sales reported of 50 tons here at $36 and of a lot at Cincinnati at $40.

Card prices on nails and bar iron remain unchanged.

The Iron Railroad brought to our wharf for the week ending December 18th, 871 tons pig iron, 1,812 tons coal, and 438 tons iron ore.

Mr. T. R. Morgan, the managing partner of the firm of March & Morgan, of Alliance, Ohio, who manufacture one of the best patterns of steam hammers made, was in the city one day last week in consultation with the gentlemen forming the "Burgess Steel and Iron Works Company," relative to furnishing a steam hammer for their establishment. Mr. Morgan took occasion to speak highly of the Board of Trade pamphlet, which he said had succeeded in attracting considerable attention to the Hanging Rock iron region among iron men elsewhere.—*Journal.*

NEW YORK.

December 23.—The market for Scotch pig remains quiet, though there is a moderate demand for parcels to meet the wehts of consumers. Some 1,700 tons Glengarnock have been received since our last, but have been put in store, as the prices offered were not satisfactory. Sales have been made in lots of 810 tons Eglington, part at $33 cash. Other brands are steady at $34a35 for Glengarnock, $38a39 for Gartsherrie, and $39 for Coltness. There has been an improved demand for American, and sales have been made by a Lehigh Company of some 5,000 tons to their regular customers, but the terms were kept strictly private. Rails are quiet but steady at quoted rates. Refined bar from store has not changed since our last—the state of the streets is unfavorable for carting, and the demand has only been moderate, though the market recently has been quite as active as usual at this season of the year. The mills continue very firm, as also the foreign market. American sheets are held decidedly better, and stocks are very light—1,000 bdls R. G. charcoal brought full half a cent above previous sales. Galvanized sheets are unchanged, and are said to be the cheapest article in the shape of metal, on the market, though an advance is probable 1st of January. Russia sheet is quiet at 15⅛a16c, gold.

We extract the following from S. W. Hopkin's & Co.'s Circular, dated London, December 8, 1871:

EXPORT OF RAILS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

	11 months, ending Nov. 30. 1869.	1870.	1871.
United States, tons	277,765	371,188	473,687
British America	23,990	35,495	61,517
Russia	251,104	206,475	78,225
Germany	26,781	50,013	49,640
All other countries	265,264	321,818	255,821
Total, tons	844,904	984,949	919,890
Old iron to all countries	109,135	98,990	1,3108
Pig iron to United States	126,757	103,765	179,160

—*Commercial List.*

CINCINNATI.

December 26.—There has been a very firm market for pig iron all the week, and full prices were realized; but no further advance was established. Bar iron is steady. We quote:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL.			
No. 1 foundry	$ 45	No. 1 mill	$ 42
No. 2 foundry	42@43		
COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.			
Missouri	$50@55	Car-wheel	$55@60
STONE COAL IRON.			
No. 1 foundry	$43@44	Forge	$39@40
No. 2 foundry	40@42		
BLOOMS PER TON.			
Charcoal			$90@95
SCRAP IRON.			
Cast	$1 40@1 90	Wrought	$1 60@2 00
BAR IRON.			
Common ₩ ℔	3⅛@3⅛	Charcoal	4⅛@5
SHOES PER KEG.			
Horse shoes	$5 50@5 75	Mule shoes	$6 50@6 75

—*Enquirer.*

RECEIPTS OF IRON.

For the week ending Saturday, December 23, 1871:

	Ore tons.	Pig iron tons.
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	2,606	810
Atlantic and Pacific	320	130
North Missouri	10	..
Rockford and Rock Island	10	100
St. L., Van., T. H. & Ind	..	20
Ohio and Mississippi	..	30
St. L., B. and Southern Illinois	..	190
Total tons	2,946	1,280

—*St. Louis Republican.*

Printing Cloths.

The *Providence Journal* says: Market firm. The following are the sales for the week:

1,500 pieces, 56x60, 6⅛c.

1,800 pieces, 64x64, 7⅛c, seconds.

5,000 pieces, 64x64, 7⅛c, spot goods.

7,500 pieces.

In the corresponding week in 1870, 64x64, 7⅛c; 1869, 8⅛c. Cotton, 1869, corresponding week, 25⅛c; in 1870, 15c.

Prints have been in but slight inquiry, though the figures are very firm. Messrs. H. B. Claflin & Co. have this week taken the entire balance of light work of Sprague's, American and Lodi, which they are jobbing only, at 10⅛c for the latter and 11c for the former, and the Spragues shirtings at 10⅛c, and considering the lateness of the season have sold very largely to the most distant points. Outside of these sales the market has been very quiet.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, December 27.—Cotton quiet but unchanged. Flour dull and prices drooping; family $6 60a6 75. Corn—Demand fair; prices advanced to 47c. Rye—Demand fair and market firm at 80c. Pork dull; $12 25 asked. Cut meats dull and nothing doing; 5⅛a6a6⅛c asked. Bacon unchanged at 7⅛a7⅛c for shoulders, short clear and short rib. Lard dull at 8⅛a8⅛c asked. Green meats quiet but firm at 8⅛a5⅛a7⅛a8c with sales. Live hogs very firm at $4 30a4 50; receipts 2,400; some trains are still due.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, December 27.—Market quiet and firmer for all staple goods, if we except the great decline which has taken place in Green & Daniels's six-cord spool thread. All other makes of six-cord spool thread remain steady at 80c. Amoskeag C ticks, which have been jobbing at 19c, are up to 20c, and B ticks of same make are advanced from 21 to 22c, and Amoskeag blue denims are advanced from 25c to 26c.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, December 27.—Cattle—receipts only two cars; stock scarce and wanted; prices ⅛a⅛c better than last week; sales 21 Indiana steers, 1,063 ℔s, $4 95; 47 Illinois, 1,275 ℔s, $5 75; 64 Ohio, 1,027 to 1,462 ℔s, $4 37⅛a4 85. Sheep—supply 1,600; market steady; prices ⅛c better; sales 308 Canada sheep, 122 to 131 ℔s, $5 75a6 00; 215 Canada lambs, 80 ℔s, at $7 00; 91 Ohio sheep, 88 ℔s, $5 50. Hogs—receipts 1,400; market dull; prices a shade easier; sales at $4 37⅛a4 50 for medium to good.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 27.—Cotton quiet but unchanged in every respect.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, December 27.—Cotton dull, but unchanged.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, December 27.—Flour dull; Wisconsin extra family $7 50a7 62⅛; Minnesota $7 87⅛a 8 25. Wheat dull; State red $1 53a1 55. Rye held at 90c. Corn quiet; new yellow 65a67c; mixed 50c. Provisions dull; mess pork $15 25. Lard 9⅛a9⅛c. Petroleum—crude 16⅛c; refined 22⅛c. Whisky quiet at 96c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, December 27.—Flour quiet but unchanged in every respect. Wheat—Market steady with a moderate demand; No 1 $1 21. Oats—Demand fair and market firm; No 2 32⅛c. Corn in fair demand but at lower rates; No 2 40c. Rye scarce and firm, No 1 64c. Barley dull and prices have declined; No 2 fall 64c. Hogs dull and prices are nominal at $4 10.

Watertown Cattle Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., December 26.—Beef cattle—Receipts 449; market moderately active, with light supply; sales of choice at $9 50; extra $9a9 25; first quality $8a8 50; second quality $7a7 50; third quality $5a6 50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 1,829; market dull; sales in lots $2a5 each; extra $5 50a8 50.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, December 27.—Flour dull and prices nominal; western family $7 50a8 25. Wheat dull and scarce; Ohio and Indiana $1 50a1 58. Corn scarce and firm. Mess pork unchanged.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, December 27.—There was nothing done in grain. Corn nominally 52c for new. Oats 44c. Petroleum—Refined quiet but firm at 21c; car lots at 22a22⅛c; crude firmer at $4 85a4 90.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 108⅛@108⅛.

NEW YORK, December 27—P. M.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 108⅛@108⅛; sold up to 108⅛ on the reported relapse of the Prince of Wales, but closed at opening prices. Loans were from 7 per cent. gold to ⅛ for carrying. Clearings, $41,500,000.

MONEY.

In the early part of the day loaned as high as ⅛ per cent., but at the close was offered at 7 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange and bankers' bills, 109⅛.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments were strong, the five-twenty issues advancing from ⅛ to ⅛. The offers of bonds to the Government amounted to $275,650 at from 108.39 to 108.75. Awards were made of $240,650 at from 108.39 to 108.49.

U. S. 6s 1881	113⅞	5-20s, 1867	115⅜
5-20s, 1862	109⅞	Coupons, 1868	115⅜
5-20s, 1864	109⅞	10-40s	109⅛
5-20s, 1865	111	Currency 6s	114⅞
5-20s, 1865, new	114⅛		

STATE SECURITIES.

Southern State securities steady.

Missouris	....	Virginias, old	....
Tennessees, old	63⅜	S. Carolinas, July	24
Tennessees, new	63⅜	S. Carolinas, April	21½
Virginias, new	....		

STOCKS.

Stocks opened dull and lower than at the close of business last night, but gradually improved and were steady at an advance of about ⅛a1 per cent. The market was heavy and lower in the afternoon at a decline ranging from ⅛a1⅛ per cent. Many short contracts were closed upon the advance of yesterday, and the market is without this sustaining influence. A number of parties long of stocks have sold out.

Western Union	69⅛	Union Pacific	27⅛
Quicksilver	25	Illinois Central	132
Adams Express	91⅛	Cleveland & Pitts	128⅛
Wells, Fargo & Co	56	Northwestern com'n	65⅞
American Express	59⅛	do pref'd	89⅞
Pacific Mail	53⅛	Rock Island	106⅝
New York Central	94⅞	St. Paul	53⅞
N. Y. Central Scrip	90	do pref	78⅞
Erie	31⅞	Chicago & Alton	116
Reading	111⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	45⅝
Mich Central	114		

It is reported that an up town bank has been swindled out of about $40,000 by the purchase of business paper in open market which turned out to be forged.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, December 27, 1871.

FLOUR,—Outside of some small lots taken by Southern buyers, the flour market was perfectly dead. We quote: $4 25a4 12⅛a6 00 for low spring extras, and $4 50 for supers for the Southern trade.

WHEAT—Dull and lower at $1 18 cash; $1 18⅛a 1 18⅛, seller January, was offered; $1 21 seller February.

CORN—Steady and in fair demand at 39⅛a40c cash; 40a40⅛c seller January; 41c seller February; 46⅛a46⅛c seller May.

OATS—Dull at 31⅛a31⅛.

RYE—Firm at 62⅛a63c.

BARLEY—Dull and depressed at 60a60⅛c.

WHISKY—Dull; offered at 89⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; $13 37⅛ bid, seller February; sales at $13 75 seller March. Lard firm; sales at $8 40a8 50 per 100 ℔s cash, and 8⅛c per ℔ seller February. Cut meats quiet and nominally unchanged.

HOGS—Dressed quiet but firm at $4 80a4 90.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 27.—Cotton opened firm but closed dull; middling upland 20⅛c. Flour—Demand fair; superfine western and State $5 50a5 90; common to good extras $6 20a6 50; good to choice $6 40a7 00; white wheat extra $7 00a7 15. Whisky 95c. Wheat—Market steady with a moderate demand; spring No 2 $1 47a1 50; winter red western $1 56a 1 57; amber $1 60a1 63. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn—Demand good at full prices; new western mixed, afloat, 76a 78c; old in store, 76a78c. Oats dull but unchanged. Hay and hops unchanged. Leather—Orinoco 24a 27⅛c. Wool firm; extra Ohio 67c. Sugar—market steady and in moderate demand; fair to good refining 9a9⅛c; Cuba 9a9⅛. Molasses dull; Orleans 45 a55c. Pork steady; mess $14 50. Petroleum—crude 13⅛a13⅛c; refined 23c. Dressed hogs $5 37⅛. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles quiet; long clear 7⅛c. Lard steady; No 1 to prime steam 7⅛a 9⅛c; prime kettle rendered 9⅛c. Butter and cheese unchanged. Iron unchanged for gold. Nails steady; cut $4 65; clinch $6 15a6 65; horse shoe 19a33c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, December 27.—Cotton quiet at 18⅛a19c. Flour inactive but unchanged. Wheat—Spring dull and lower; No. 2 $1 25. Corn dull; mixed on track 42a42⅛c. Oats inactive; mixed on track 35⅛c. Barley unchanged; No. 2 spring 62⅛c. Rye quiet; No. 2 71⅛a72c. Whisky firm at 90c. Tobacco, hemp and bagging nominally unchanged. Pork nominal at $13. For dry salt meats the demand is very light. Sale of jobbing lots loose clear ribs at 5⅛c. Bacon unchanged; sales order lots shoulders at 7⅛c, clear ribs 7⅛c, clear 7⅛c. Green clear ribs sold at 5⅛c. Lard unchanged at 8⅛c. Coffee firm at 23a 24⅛c. Sugar quiet at 9⅛a11⅛c for good fair to choice. Molasses dull at 55a60c for plantation. Hogs quiet and nothing doing, the extreme range being $3 75a4 15, the bulk of sales being at $4a4 10; killed to date about 255,000, against 160,000 last year. Cattle dull, ranging from $1 50a5 60.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, December 27.—Flour, wheat and corn dull but unchanged. Barley dull and unchanged in every respect. Hogs—Demand fair and market firm at $4 75.

FROM SAUT STE-MARIE.

Twenty Degrees Below Zero and Plenty of Snow—Vessels Worked Through the Ice—A Season of Disaster on the Lakes.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

SAUT STE-MARIE, December 5, 1871.

Here we are again. Thermometer twenty degrees below zero, ten inches of snow and cut off from the rest of mankind by almost impassible barriers for five months to come.

The last boat down had a hard time getting through the lower end of the St. Mary's river, as the thermometer had gone ten degress below zero as early as the night of the 26th ult., and it is owing to the fortunate circumstance of that successful river propeller, the Philadelphia, of the Pennsylvania Railroad line, being the last one down that two propellers and one schooner were not left in the ice on Mud Lake. The two propellers had been icebound for several days, when liberated by the Philadelphia after pressing through ice for about fifteen miles before reaching them, and about six miles after. The Philadelphia was the best part of two days getting through. Where's the use of getting excited over Hall's expedition to the North Pole? The propellor, Mineral Rock, passed up on the 29th, bound for Silver Islet, on the north shore, *via* Marquette, and the last we heard from her she was storm bound at White Fish Point, forty miles west of this place. She has a large cargo of supplies for the Silver regions, and should she fail to reach there it is feared that great suffering will be the result. After discharging her cargo she is to take a load of silver ore to Duluth and lay up for the winter. Owing to the extreme severity of the weather, which has visited Lake Superior at so early a date, the trip of the Mineral Rock is one of the most hazardous and doubtful one ever taken on the upper lakes.

The season just closed has been one of the most remarkable on record for storms and their consequent results, damages to the shipping interests. Of the Lake Superior fleet, two steamers and two vessels with their cargoes, were totally lost. They had on board some 70,000 bushels of wheat, and 2,000 barrels of flour, besides 500 tons of iron ore, a quantity of silver ore. I should judge there were about fifty or sixty lives lost. Besides these vessels which prove a total loss, three propellers and a number of vessels were sunk and afterwards pumped out and repaired, while numerous accidents happened others.

I suppose the loss of wheat shipped from Duluth this year would run up close to 100,000 bushels, and the loss of flour to 5,000 barrels. Taking the great loss into consideration, it seems doubtful whether after all water transportation can be much more economical than that by railroad. Notwithstanding the losses, however, the season has been a profitable one to owners of vessels, as freight and passengers have been plenty and rates uniformly good.

A. P. H.

THE merchants of St. Louis are just now much interested in a model of an iron freight car now on exhibition at the Produce Exchange in that city. The car, which is said to meet with much favor, is cylindrical in shape, giving, it is claimed, greater strength, without the least decrease in carrying capacity—the pressure against the sides, which in the square cars can only be obviated by great care in loading, tending in the case of the cylindrical iron car only to equalize the distribution of weight upon the floor. The form also admits of perfect ventilation, as the false floor necessary gives an air chamber beneath, while the formation of the sides by double casing extends this air chamber on all sides throughout the length of the car.

The Great Pictorial Annual.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1872, for distribution, *gratis*, throughout the United States, and all civilized countries of the western hemisphere, is now published and ready for delivery, in the English, German, French, Norwegian, Welsh, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish languages, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDAR.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and *may be had for the asking.* The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two-cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The bitters are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world.

Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy.

Nothing so successful.—*Theo. Metcalf, Apothecary Boston.*

MARRIED.

OLIVER—KOUNTZE—On Tuesday, December 19th, at Omaha, Nebraska, by Rev. H. W. Kuhns, assisted by Rev. J. C. Billman, GEORGE T. OLIVER, of Pittsburgh, to Miss MARY KOUNTZE, of Omaha.

ARNOLD—ROBINSON—On Tuesday evening, 21st inst., by Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., JOHN C. ARNOLD and ELIZA J. ROBINSON, both of this city.

HUSELTON—REED—On Thursday, December 21st, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 59 Taylor avenue, Allegheny city, by the Rev. Dr. Smith, Mr. B. C. HUSELTON, of Butler, Pa., and Miss JENNIE REED.

BATEMAN—HAMILTON—Wednesday, December 20 at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev W. Daly, WESLEY BATEMAN, to Miss MARY HAMILTON, of Shousetown, Pa.

FULLER—STAINBROOK—On Tuesday, December 25, 1871, at the residence of M. Hulings, Oil City, Pa., by Rev. T. N. McFetridge, IRA C. FULLER, of Brookville, Pa., and Miss LOTTIE W. STAINBROOK, of Lee county, Illinois.

DIED.

COOK—On Wednesday, December 20th, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., E. W. COOK, Esq., in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

TORBETT—At his residence, Meadville, Penna., on Wednesday evening, December 20th, after a short illness, SAMUEL A. TORBETT, aged sixty two years.

HUNTER—On Thursday, December 21st, 1871, ROBERT HUNTER, aged sixty years.

CALDWELL—On Thursday morning, December 21st, 1871, at 3 o'clock, Mrs. LETITIA CALDWELL, wife of the late John Caldwell, deceased, in the eighty first year of her age.

BUTTERFIELD—On Wednesday, December 20th, JONAS BUTTERFIELD, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

MOWRY—Friday evening, December 22d, 1871, Miss ELIZA ADDISON MOWRY, widow of the late Dr. P. MOWRY, in the eighty-fourth year of her age.

KENNEDY—On Monday evening, December 25, 1871, at 8 o'clock, JAMES W. KENNEDY, in the 51st year of his age.

WILLIAMS—December 25, ORRIE A., youngest daughter of O. H. P. and O. S. Williams.

STEWART—On Tuesday, December 26, ELVIRA C., infant daughter of David B. and Lilita S. Stewart.

PIER—On Sunday morning, December 24, ARTHUR STANWOOD, infant son of Alice M. and W. Pier, aged six weeks and three days.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1871.

TERMS.
One copy, per year....................$2 00
In clubs of twenty per year....................1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

ROBERT DALE OWEN'S NEW BOOK.

"The Debatable Land Between this World and the Next, with illustrative narrations by Robert Dale Owen," may be described as a continuation of the book published by the same author about ten years ago, under the title of "Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World." The object of the latter work was to combat the prevailing Saducism of the time by satisfying the reader of the reality of what is called the spiritual world. The book has been very widely read on both sides of the Atlantic, more than twenty thousand copies of it having been sold some time ago, as stated by the publishers. The high social and official position of the author, no doubt, served to introduce the work to many, and no candid reader will deny that the character of the author as revealed in his writings is rather attractive. As Charles Dickens, deriving his impression from the "Footfalls," said of him; "he is a gentleman of a sweet temper, and expresses himself as a gentleman should." Mr. Owen's last book—the "Debatable Land"—is marked by all the characteristics of his former book on the same general subject. The same impression of sincerity and love of truth, earnestness of purpose, and fine humanity in the author, is derived from its pages. Should any one allege that the same tendency to credulity or easiness of belief in the supernatural or supramundane is apparent, it might be difficult to deny the justice of the criticism. But the author candidly owns to the disturbing influence of a desire to find evidence of immortality, and in general he shows no lack of either ability or willingness to scrutinize testimony with the view of ascertaining its claims to belief. Perhaps the most frequent instances of at least seeming excess of promptitude to believe, are those cases in which Mr. Owen accepts the testimony of persons on the ground of his own knowledge or estimate of their characters. These are often people of high social position, ladies and gentlemen, directly to question whose veracity would be to deny their title to respectability in the social rank to which they belong. But somewhat more than mere veracity in the witness, is often required to render his or her testimony worthy of belief, and when one calls to mind Faraday's remarks touching the "uneducated judgments of the members of aristocratic society," a few years ago, the high social position of the witness to extraordinary phenomena does not seem an important element in the investigation. Not only in reference to reporters of this class but to those of less distinguished rank Mr. Owen seems too indulgent. Hence though he may regard them as competent and may receive their statements as true, the cautious reader can not help doubting. With respect to Mr. Owen's own competence to observe phenomena submitted to his senses, it is impossible not to think rather favorably. His entire honesty no reader of his books may doubt, and in spite of his desire to see and hear proofs of the other world, in the guise of blows and knocks, he seems duly on the alert against deception. He is also a scholar, of extensive reading and no mean powers of research. It is besides, abundantly evident that he has devoted a great deal of time and attention to the investigation of the obscure phenomena in which the spiritual or invisible world is supposed by many to be revealed in our day, and that in arranging and publishing the results of his explorations, he has been influenced by the most worthy motives. So much, we think, may be fairly gathered from the spirit and tenor of his book.

The appearance of a book on the subject of spiritualism by such a man is certainly a sign of the times. Whether a reality or a delusion, there can be no doubt that spiritualism has been steadily gaining ground for some years not only in this country but in Europe; and not only among the ignorant and illiterate, but among the educated classes. Judge Edmunds, five years ago, estimated the number of its adherents in the United States at ten millions. Mr. Owen, more moderate, thinks that "the number of those who accept more or less unreservedly its phenomena, may be safely assumed to exceed in the United States seven millions and a half, and in the rest of christendom to amount to at least as many more." In this estimate, however, are included all those who regard a portion of the ordinary phenomena of the mystery as realities and not mere delusions of the senses. The number of this class will undoubtedly be increased by the circulation of Mr. Owen's book—"The Debateable Land." It will, of course, be extensively read, and readers who have not before given attention to the subject, will be surprised at the multitude of apparently well attested facts by which a belief in the necromancy is justified. The effect of the book will be the greater from the moderation and reserve with which the subject is treated. The author, a man of taste and wide knowledge of the world, who also regards with reverence the teachings of the New Testament (as he understands them) in his dealings with Spiritualism was not exposed to those superstitious excesses and absurdities, of which so many less favored inquirers have been the victims. In the expositions of such a man all its most offensive aspects and degrading extravagances are kept quite out of sight. Such glimpses into the life of the other world, as were vouchsafed, it should seem, to Mr. Owen and his cultured friends, are, of course, rather interesting, and not especially repulsive to the most refined preconceptions. Under the charm of the author's easy faith and plausible philosophy, even the most fastidious reader may forget or set aside for the time the general character of the future state as disclosed in the revelations of turning tables and noisy walls, of which the proper effect would appear to be to excite disgust rather than longing for immortality. Indeed, all that can be said in their favor was perhaps said by Professor Huxley, when he referred to them as furnishing a most weighty and cogent argument or warning against suicide. On the assumption that the great thinkers and poets of the past have sunk, in the disembodied state, to the intellectual level indicated in the ordinary spiritualistic communications by or concerning them, why

> "The weariest and most loathed worldly life
> That age, ache, penury and imprisonment
> Can lay on nature, is a paradise"

to what people of only common endowments have reason to fear of death. Mr. Owen has much to say with reference to spiritual phenomena as evidences of a life to come, and of their value from this point of view. In fact they amount, in that direction, to nothing more than those manifestations, sometimes ascribed to ghosts and sometimes to gods, which have in all ages kept mankind more or less in dread of the supernatural. Ancient history as well as ancient poetry is full of them, even the gravest and most skeptical pagan annalists deeming them worthy of mention, and among modern heathen nations similar manifestations are almost equally common. To teach the people of a Christian country at this age of the world to run after "*sagas, nocturnos lemures portentaque Thessala*" at which wise men laughed in the time of Horace, is rather a poor business. The doctrine of immortality needs not such witness, and is not likely to be promoted by it in the long run. All the evidence in its support derivable from apparitions and mysterious intimations, has always been, and is still, possessed independently of spiritual raps and lively tables, and the testimony of the latter is quite discredited by the general insignificance and low triviality of their communications.

One leading object of Mr. Owen's book is evidently to bring the epiphanies of Spiritualism into connection with the life and doctrines of Christ as portrayed in the New Testament, especially in the synoptical gospels. But his treatment of the subject is wholly unsatisfactory from lack of completeness. While mere suggestions seem plausible, while single texts may seem verified in so-called spiritual facts, no attempt is made to place the general view in harmony with the great system or body of doctrines and facts embraced even in those portions of the New Testament which Mr. Owen may be presumed to accept as a revelation, on the ground of the witness they receive from his own heart and understanding. In other words, the whole presentation of the subject is one-sided. The same objection lies with equal force against treatment of the religious doctrines of Protestantism, or the Reformation, in his introductory "Address to the Protestant clergy." In the character of the Reformers and in the doctrines taught by them and their successors, Mr. Owen perceives reasons for the alleged failure of Protestantism hitherto to prevail against the old church, and to gain the adhesion of the masses even in Protestant lands. In illustration of the subject he thinks *it* worth while to devote a whole chapter to the death of Servetus, his aim being to discredit the religious leaders who headed and who approved of the persecution. No doubt, the facts are correctly narrated, and most of the points made, whether ethical or religious, may be well taken. But to apprehend them in their true significance and to judge them without injustice, several things must be taken into consideration, which Mr. Owen does not wholly overlook but which he fails to make as prominent as they ought to be made. Such are the moral and intellectual condition of Europe at the time, the tone of character in various ranks of the population, and other circumstances, which make it certain that the doctrines which seem so repulsive to delicate theologians of to-day, did not thus offend in the sixteenth century, and therefore did not produce the effects ascribed to them. In that age, the mild and weak theological ethics of the "Debatable Land" would have seemed to all intelligent people, whether Calvinists or not, a mere negation of all law, a surrender of God's world to the reign of the Prince of Darkness. In spite also of Mr. Owens's manifest effort to be candid and fair, he fails egregiously to do justice to the admirable social and political influence in the past of those religious doctrines which he regards with so much dislike.

Indeed, from the silence in which he passes over this aspect of the subject one might suspect that he had neglected to make himself acquainted with the history of the Calvinistic Churches since the Reformation, or even with those benevolent operations in all parts of the earth, by which the same churches are at the present day changing the face of the world. Over against such a record to set the peepings and mutterings of spiritualism as a new development of religious life by which not only the Calvanistic, but all the churches are to be revived and fitted for their work, is rather ridiculous.

One of the most hopeful signs in France since the war is the change of mind in high quarters on the subject of popular education. Even those French journalists who most vehemently denounce the Germans, show no disposition to deny or ignore some of the valuable lessons which are illustrated and enforced by German example. German schools, gymnasia and universities and their influence in the recent German victories are referred to with a frequency and vivacity which indicate the importance attached to the subject in relation to the future rehabilitation of France. Powerful voices are lifted up in behalf of gratuitous and compulsory education as the one reform most essential to the improvement of the people. In the discussion of the subject a point of great interest at present is the present and future attitude of the French Catholic Church towards the reform, and we are sorry to say that hopes are not brilliant in that direction. The Bishop of Orleans, Monsigneur Dupanloup, has lately published a long letter in which he delcares decidedly against gratuitous or free education, while saying nothing about the question of enforcing attendance at school. The Bishop gives three reasons why the French schools ought not to be free. The first reason is that the feature of freeness, or no charge, wherever it has been introduced hitherto, instead of promoting the progress of instruction, has been injurious, causing the schools to be less frequented. In support of this allegation the Bishop refers to the inspectors of academies, and also says that the *conseils generaux* are seldom more favorable to the innovation. This reason, we may say, would be at once set aside by the compulsory feature. Bishop Dupanloup urges as a second reason the necessities of the State Treasury, a reason which begs the whole question in controversy. In the third reason assigned, we have no doubt the real ground upon which the Catholic Church in France may be expected always to oppose gratuitous education. It is that, if the secular or common schools were made free, the religious schools, being no longer able to sustain the rivalry, would be destroyed. Thus, the priests would be completely divested of all control and influence in the education of the young, and the church would suffer. The system is the same in all countries, and necessarily the implacable enemy of free popular education.

Judging from the attacks made by the opposition press to the Presidential scheme of Civil Service reform, it appears destined to receive the same fire in the rear with which his exertions to suppress the rebellion were greeted from the Democratic quarter. If in the present Administration there is any one feature more marked than another, it is the unremitting efforts which have been made to purify and elevate the Civil Service of the country, and to bring about those practical reforms of economy, retrenchment and strict accountability which the President promised in his letter accepting the Republican nomination, and in his inaugural address, and his successive messages to Congress has so strongly and urgently recommended. In view of these palpable facts, the barefaced charges of the Democratic press that the proposed reform is nothing but a sham, a conspiracy intended to promote his chances for renomination and reelection, are so many insults, not alone to the Executive, but also to the intelligence of the plain, sensible people of the country at large. It is an infinate pity that personal and political prejudices should be so potent as to lead to such uncalled for and unwarranted misrepresentations. In all matters affecting the public welfare private and partisan dislikes should be wholly ignored. What difference does it make who performs a good work, so long as it is done? That the President has unflinchingly set his face against incompetency, mismanagement, corruption and venality of whatever character, no fair minded man can deny; and unless we greatly mistake the temper of the people, the malignant assaults to which he is now subjected, will not only increase the confidence reposed in his substantial wisdom and integrity, but, more than any other means which could be adopted, tend to insure the very result which journals of that class profess to contemplate with so much anxiety and alarm.

Without making particular reference to the merits of the recent debate in the United States Senate, it may be safely said that the caucus system, as an adjunct of legislation, has suddenly grown into disrepute, in consequence of the part it was made to play in connection with the appointment of the Senate Investigating Committee. While the benefits of frequent consultations cannot be denied, the use of the power of coercion which the caucus confers to carry objects which would fail on their merits, is an evil to be resisted. In the instance referred to, it worked mischief, as those who were most active in managing it are probably now ready to admit. The resignation of Senator Pool creates a vacancy in the caucus made committee, which, we are glad to see, caucus does not propose to fill. The duty will devolve, where it originally was, on Mr. Colfax, as the presiding officer of the Senate; and he, it is said, will appoint Senator Schurz, as the only thing he can do and observe usage and parliamentary law. Mr. Schurz is the last man caucus would select, and, although Mr. Colfax may not conclude to name him, the power of caucus has been so sensibly diminished, through the too arbitrary use of it in this connection, that it is something to particularly note.

It is remarked by the journals on both sides of the Canadian frontier, that the smuggling of goods from the Dominion over to the United States, has very greatly fallen off of late, prices on the two sides being in course of rapid approximation, by going up in Canada, and down in the States. This is a phenomenon to which the free trade manufacturers and importers of the Dominion, and their friends and allies in the United States, might do well to direct their serious consideration.

The Harrisburg correspondent of a Philadelphia paper expresses the belief that, while other candidates for Governor have been announced, the contest must narrow down with Hartranft, White and Jordan the leading ones. The same writer makes the statement that of the sixty delegates already chosen two-thirds are for Hartranft. The Convention has not been called.

MR. SCHENCK'S WITHDRAWAL.

Almost universal satisfaction throughout the country will certainly follow the announcement received from Washington, that "General Schenck has dissolved his connection with the Emma Mining Company and will continue disconnected therewith while he remains American Minister in London." It would thus appear that Gen. Schenck's mistake has been rectified in so far as rectification was possible under the circumstances of the case. In the instance of so worthy, valuable and long tried a public functionary, whose services not only in other fields but in his present position are believed to be entitled to especial recognition, it is not clear that he ought to have been refused the privilege of correcting his own misstep, or that formal punishment should have instantaneously followed the blunder. The punishment actually inflicted is, no doubt, rather severe. Indeed, if we may assume that the General's sensibilities are at all proportional to his intellect, we may safely take it for granted that the mortification brought upon him by his act, would have been gladly exchanged, if possible, for some positive infliction of material injury or personal damage. And neither respect nor tenderness for the American minister may cause his countrymen to forget or to soften down the essential heinousness of the mistake. Though he may have committed the blunder in a moment of thoughtlessness, or in a moment of temptation, which he was strong enough to despise the next hour; whatever excuses or apologies he may be able to allege, the act was one which, in some of its effects, could not be recalled. Like the unhappy lover in the old comedy—"*fecit; infectum reddere non hominis, non Jovis.*" Little or no matter how far Mr. Schenck was from intending anything dishonorable or improper, the immediate and inevitable effect of the step was to degrade the high office with which he was invested and expose it to the contempt of the world; an office ever hitherto held by men of sensitive honor in pecuniary affairs, whatever may have been their other faults. That we do not exaggerate in thus characterizing the affair, is apparent from the comments which it has called forth from the press of all civil ized nations. With the remarks of leading English journals concerning it our readers are already familiar. In the *Presse*, a newspaper of Paris, M. Eucheval-Clavigny, an experienced diplomatist, referred to it in terms of the most severe condemnation. Having stated that the distinguished official who at present represents the United States at the Court of St. James, had permitted the use of his name to recommend to the English people a mining enterprise in which he was himself concerned, M. Clavigny declared the act to be "a gross and unpardonable violation of diplomatic etiquette, an offence calling for such a chastisement of the transgressor on the part of his Government, whether he had sinned knowingly or in ignorance, as may convince the world that America does not choose to confide the most important diplomatic duties to men shameless enough or stupid enough to make money out of their official positions." What the punishment should be, he did not pretend to say, but he pronounced it certain that "the diplomatic corps in London could no longer regard the American representative as an equal." Other French papers referred to the subject with equal severity, the *Gaulois* alleging that upon the precedent set by Schenck, the German minister in Paris might with the same propriety become an agent for the sale of *bock bier*, the Italian minister engage in selling Parmesan cheese and olives, and the Russian minister deal in leather and tallow. The Berlin papers also, the *Kreuz-Zeitung* for instance, which usually exercise such extreme reserve where high government functionaries happen to be subjects of remark, are not less harsh and contemptuous. In foreign countries there is certainly no difference of opinion on the subject, and the apologies for Mr. Schenck's course occasionally heard or met with on this side of the Atlantic, are, of course, to be referred to ignorance or lack of reflection concerning the character of the position which it degraded, or concerning the tendency of his mistake. As the English law holds each of the representatives of such stock concerns as the Emma mine responsible for the losses incurred by dupes, the American Minister shielding himself from arrest by the exhibition of his diplomatic credentials, would not be an edifying spectacle. It might, however, have easily come to pass, as the *Nation* remarked a week or two ago. Mr. Schenck is out of the danger now, it seems. But who can tell how many unsuspecting people, eager for better returns, have already invested their money in the Emma mine enterprise in reliance on the faith of the American Minister? How many may still do so, remembering that the American minister withdrew his name for official and not for financial reasons? Though the enterprise may afford a good investment, the presumption is certainly against great expectations from it, and in case of a scandalous explosion within a few years, a very unpleasant responsibility would still attach to Mr. Schenck's name. In fact, as we said above, the mischief has been done, and his mere retirement is no sufficient remedy. In another direction also the minister's blunder can hardly fail to be followed by deplorable results. By the example a color of respectability has been imparted to a mode of making money, which foreign representatives of the government, in less conspicuous and exposed positions, will no longer deem it necessary to conceal. It is hardly necessary to say that American financial reputation beyond sea could ill afford the relaxation.

DEATH OF JAMES W. KENNEDY.

In that part of our paper devoted to city affairs will be found reported the particulars of the death, by his own hand, of Mr. James W. Kennedy. He was a well known citizen, not only as a broker, which business he was successfully prosecuting at the time of his death, but as the founder and for a considerable number of years publisher of the Bank Note Detector bearing his own name, and by his connection with the press of Pittsburgh at different times in the last twenty years. At the time of his death he had charge of the Financial column of the Commercial, which position he held from the time the paper was started. He was a gentleman of fine sensibilities, excellent intelligence and irreproachable life. A member of the Methodist Church, he took a lively interest in the cause of religion and education; and in the truly Christian spirit, gave liberally and often, without ostentation. In his domestic relations he was happy,—a gentleman at all times, he was a kind husband and tender parent. Well and favorably known as he was in this community, the report of his tragic death produced a profound sensation. Apart from his grief-stricken household, nowhere is the feeling of regret deeper or more sincere than among those who knew him as associate and friend.

> "Thus early, and before the session of the Legislature begins, we warn members that the acts of past years will not be tolerated, and that they must redeem the legislation of the State from its frauds and infamies, and their public characters from the stain of corruption and bribery.
>
> It will be well for the Legislature when it assembles to review the recent history of the country, and to study its lessons. The present great upheaval of public sentiment, the execration of bad officials, and the universal demand for reform are not ephemeral movements, but promise to live through all time. Now, the people of this Commonwealth want earnest, active work at Harrisburg this winter, and plain practical reform, accompanied by a highminded and conscientious discharge of duty. The day when "rings" and "lobbies" will be tolerated in the Legislative halls of Pennsylvania is past."

To witness such things in the *Press*, which but a short time ago could scarcely find words with which to suitably denounce the Commercial for demanding reform at Harrisburg, is something to live for. Nor is this a solitary instance. When the Commercial first raised the cry of Constitutional reform, it was, as a general thing, either scouted or received in silence. But the Legislature was compelled to take it up, and the people now rejoice in the prospect of a new Constitution and a thorough reformation of Harrisburg abuses. In view of many things already and certain to be accomplished, retrospection presents many things that are gratifying to us in this season of review and resolution.

There seems to be authority for the statement that General Grant expects that, unless some unforeseen event occurs to make a change necessary, Mr. Fish will remain as Secretary of State during the remainder of the present Administration. There is the same high authority for the assertion that the President does not now contemplate nor desire any further change in his Cabinet before the 4th of March, 1873.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF PITTSBURGH HARBOR.

The letter of Col. Wm. E. Merrill, printed in our issue of the 18th inst., and the communication to him upon which it is founded, present a subject of paramount importance to the people of Allegheny county in its local aspect, and to the whole country in the imporant bearing which it has upon the general improvement of our great rivers. If the work proposed shall be successfully accomplished, it will demonstrate the practicability of making a five or six feet navigation in the Ohio throughout the year. Col. Merrill is just and considerate, in giving the opponents of the proposed dam to improve the harbor of Pittsburgh an opportunity to be heard.

In the year 1863 a similar recommendation was made by the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, and a short report printed in the *Commercial*, from which the following extract is taken, met with their unanimous approval, viz:

> "A single dam as suggested, if erected with two or more locks, and proper sluice way to allow the free passage of boats in high stages of water would afford the following advantages:
>
> "It would give a depth of water along shore from dam No. 1 on the Monongahela river, and to Sharpsburgh on the Allegheny, which would allow boats at all seasons to ply from point to point as is done in the lake and tide water harbors, thus greatly increasing the facilities of the manufacturing establishments already existing, and extending largely the area of available sites for the erection of new ones.
>
> "It would afford many miles of safe harbor for the building and repair of boats, and for the mooring of coal boats.
>
> "It would enable the coal trade always to avail itself of rises in the Allegheny river.
>
> "It would in a great degree relieve the coal trade of the trouble and delay experienced at Dam No. 1 on the Monongahela, for the reason that the boats would pass that dam in detail when ready, and wait for a rise of water in the safe harbor which would extend from McKee's Rocks to Birmingham.
>
> "The proposed dam having sluice ways for the passage of descending navigation would not materially delay them.
>
> "Having a sufficient depth of water at all times the towns of Sharpsburg, Manchester, Temperanceville, Birmingham, &c., would be made always easily accessible by means of swift and commodious ferry boats, * * * and we know of no material disadvantages which would arise from the erection of the proposed work."

Neither the Board of Trade report, from which this extract is made, or the letter to Colonel Merrill, have mentioned the important consideration that the proposed improvement will give to the United States Arsenal a landing which will place it in direct water communication with the Ohio river, and relieve it of three miles of wagon transportation or the vexatious transfer to and from the rail to which its business is at present subjected in reaching the Ohio. It will also make the Allegheny Arsenal the best location in the interior for the construction and equipment of iron vessels.

The propriety of the improvement of rivers and harbors by the General Government, has ceased to be a disputed question; and if there are any arguments in favor of an appropriation for either one or the other in other parts of the country, they should have double force in this case, where the expenditure will at the same time make a most necessary improvement in a great harbor and a part of the long desired radical improvement of the navigation of a great river.

GERMANY TEACHING BRAZIL.

The German expedition to Brazil is one of the interesting affairs of the day, and naturally gives rise to a good deal of discussion, or at least speculation. Three, or even two years ago, it would have been impossible, as at that time no quarrel of the sort which has called for German interposition at Rio Janeiro could have arisen; and if any such difficulty had occurred, the remedy which is now being applied would hardly have been thought of. Whatever faults Germans may have, they are not quarrelsome, and it is evident enough that the conflict between certain German sailors and a portion of the police of Rio, which has led to the present naval expedition, was forced upon the sailors. On the 19th of October a *see cadet* (a midshipman?) and some four or five deck officers of the Prussian corvette *Nymphe*, who happened to meet together in the Central Hotel at Rio, were drinking beer and talking in their own language about the wonderful victories of their countrymen. It does not appear that they were noisy or disorderly, or that they did anything which they had not a perfect right to do. Even if they gave toasts and raised a few *Hochs*, they were still in their right. At any rate, it does not appear that the keeper of the hotel or anybody else warned them to be quiet. Indeed, it is not doubtful that it was either Frenchmen or Brazilian sympathizers with France, who took offense at the manifest exultation with which the Germans were celebrating the exploits of their compatriots, and who, having summoned a large body of city police around the hotel, grossly insulted the sailors, and compelled them to defend themselves. After a sharp combat, in which the Germans, though all more or less wounded, made sad havoc of the police, but without killing any of them, the sailors yielded to superior numbers, and were dragged off to prison. By the interposition of their Consul they were soon released. The story, as told by the Germans, would seem to be a case calling for ample apologies and indemnification on the part of Brazil, and if these should not be forthcoming, for prompt punishment on the part of Germany. Spaniards and Portuguese have a way of shirking responsibility, a style of shilly-shally in such matters, which makes it very embarrassing for more manly and energetic nations to get on with them. Even England might have had trouble in gaining either apology or compensation after an affair of the kind, and one can easily believe that Germany may have found it necessary to make a real display of her naval power in order to convince the authorities at Rio Janeiro that the German empire has longer arms than Prussia had, as well as that she is not inclined to be trifled with. The lesson may be needed for many reasons. The difficulty is not likely to result in application of force, as Brazil would be quite helpless to resist such an armament as the one sent out by Germany.

It has been stated in some quarters, and intimated in others, that the recent letter of Col. Alexander K. McClure, defining his views on public affairs, represented also the opinions and attitude of Governor Curtin; who, it has been rumored, purposes soon to resign the office of Minister at St. Petersburg to take part in the Presidential campaign against General Grant. In a private letter recently received from Mr. Curtin by a friend in this State, however, he puts a quietus to the story by saying that he "is separated from the combinations, antagonisms, heart-burnings, and disappointments of political life, and is quite contented with his place and residence in Europe." He adds that he is aware the newspapers occasionally settle the future for him, but that he has made no arrangements whatever for leaving Russia. The Springfield *Republican*, which published the statement, and the New York *Tribune* which reproduced it, as well as everybody else whom it may concern, will please take notice.

The paragraph relative to a rumored "deficiency" and "irregularities" in the Philadelphia Mint, which appeared in the Commercial a short time ago, has brought out a denial by the correspondent of the New York *Herald*. The existence of such rumors as far back as last autumn, is not denied, but the examination which, as a consequence, took place then, it is now said, resulted in finding "the affairs of the mint in a most satisfactory condition." The cashier of the mint, it is true, was removed shortly after "for reasons satisfactory to himself." Being "satisfactory to himself," the public, of course, have no interest in knowing what the reasons were. We give all concerned the benefit of the correspondent's remarks:

> "If all the institutions of the country were as honestly administered there would be little to complain of. The universal sentiment of the best men of this city, men worthy of esteem, is that the officers of the Mint are capable and trustworthy in every essential. It is to be regretted that no length of service, purity of character or faithful discharge of duty is sufficient to protect men against the unprincipled assaults of the malignant and selfish. The Mint has always enjoyed, as it has merited, the confidence of the people, and it will require more than the empty assertions of place hunters to shake that confidence at this late day."

It is to be regretted that the Senate did not pass the House Amnesty measure before adjournment for the holidays. The provisions of the bill were not quite as inclusive and encompassing as, in the opinion of many thoughtful and patriotic persons, they might have been; but it was a wise and necessary measure, nevertheless, whose passage, at this juncture, would have been peculiarly appropriate. The bill exempted from the benefits of amnesty persons who were members of Congress at the outbreak of the rebellion, army and navy officers who sided with the Confederacy, and members of Conventions who voted for ordinances of secession. We urge no argument against the exclusion of these classes, now; but we can but think that every further delay in wiping out the political disabilities of the remaining disfranchised persons is unwise and unfortunate. It is true that the excluded classes are much smaller in number than is generally supposed; but the principle is none the less important on that account. Indeed, the very fact that so few persons are disfranchised, at once suggests the question whether there is any further need of proscription at all. An effort will, however, be made to pass the measure soon after the recess; which, it is likely, will succeed.

Of all the views and suggestions presented in the President's message, none are of more practical and far-reaching importance than his recommendation that the public lands should be regarded as a heritage to our children; to be disposed of only as required for occupation by actual settlers, the proceeds to be set apart for the purpose of creating a fund with which to aid the several States and Territories in establishing and making more effective a system of free public education. It is to be hoped that the number and variety of measures with which Congress will have to deal during the present session, may not prevent the passage of some adequate measure involving the points of supervision over the progress and condition of public education, and the uses of the proposed funds from the proceeds of the public lands, to encourage and stimulate the growth of common schools. If education could made compulsory, so much the better. The best minds of the country, of Christendom, indeed, seem to unite in favor of this plan. It is true that perfunctory education ought not to be necessary, but it is equally true that experience fully shows it to be requisite; and although education does not necessarily imply political virtue, yet nothing can be more plain than that the intelligence of the people is one of the essential foundations of a republic. The press should urge this matter.

Should the matter be tested in the proper manner, it is by no means certain that those States which now require tax, property, or educational qualifications on the part of their citizens as prerequisite conditions of voting, would not be compelled to admit to the exercise of the electoral franchise persons not possessing them—or, failing that—to deduct from their electoral representation the numbers disqualified under such regulations. Under the Fourteenth Amendment the only disqualification recognized is that of participation in the rebellion, or other crime; its theory being that representation shall be based on the number of persons of voting age, and that those who, not being guilty of any crime, are debarred from the exercise of the franchise by State limitations, shall not be included in the representative element. Theoretically, the point would seem to be well taken; and it is certainly a matter of much greater interest than many questions which are brought before the Supreme Court for decision. It is not improbable that it may ultimately come before that tribunal.

The opinion which we ventured to express the other day that, as soon as there appeared to be danger of actual hostilities with the United States, the Spanish authorities would at once get down from their high horse and seek to avoid rather than precipitate a collision, turns out to be quite correct. The *Florida* has reached the port of New York in safety, without any molestation from the blustering Spanish cruisers, and now it is stated that the case of the steamer *Hornet* is also as good as settled; the commander of the *Zaragossa* having sent a dispatch to the Government of Hayti, asking if the Spanish Consul at Port-au-Prince, who recently lowered his flag in high dudgeon, and sailed for Havana breathing vengeance and slaughter, would be permitted to enjoy the same immunities as before, in case he returned to his Consulate; whereupon, on receiving an affirmative reply, that lion-like functionary at once landed and reoccupied his post in the most lamb-like manner possible.

The New York *Sun* is sure that as "a last "desperate means of re-electing Grant his "managers contemplate bringing on a war "with Spain, with Cuba for its pretext." If we remember rightly there have not been five days during the year about closing that have not witnessed the *Sun's* demand for the declaration of war against Spain on account of Cuba. It has piled censure mountain high, and it was the supreme sin of the administration that it did not recognize them and act. But the moment that it is rumored that the administration, for good and sufficient reasons of its own, is going to act, the *Sun* opens fire on General Grant! There may be no truth in the rumor, though there are reasons why it may not be groundless,—but true or false, so far as the somerset of General Grant's opponents is concerned, the facts are equally instructive.

The *Tribune* complains that Genera Grant's civil service broom does not sweep clean enough, in the fact that it does not at once remand occupants of office for examination. "We want reform now," says the *Tribune*. The complaint is captious. Does the *Tribune* believe it possible to put a hundred thousand office holders into the crucible all at once, before the plan has been tested, even in a small way? In a little more than a year the commissions of a large majority of appointees will expire, when every case will necessarily come up for consideration. There will be barely time to get the machinery in running order, and quite as much can be said in favor of the manner of putting it in operation as against it. This is the time for the *Tribune* to help reform, and a good many are wondering if it will improve it.

It is now said that Gen. Sickles was brought home to receive certain instructions which were considered too important to communicate in any other manner. The purchase of Cuba by the United States is the pivotal idea, and while certain persons who profess to know considerable about the matter maintain that the thing is to be done peacefully, others, no less wise, are equally certain that the Sickles movement is preliminary to certain grave and immediate demands on Spain, and in case of non-compliance war, with the acquisition of Cuba for the outcome. The speculation is sufficiently startling, but it will not do to accept it at once as the only explanation of the Sickles movement.

The Civil Service Commission, under Gen. Grant's new order of things, will meet in Washington, January third, for the examination of applicants for office. This will bring the country face to face with the fact that neither the longest string of names, the mandate of caucus, nor the favor of great men,—not even the "indorsement" of Congressmen, — will hereafter decide who shall have office, but merit. This, at least, will be the rule governing appointments hereafter. That it will be possible at first in all cases to rigidly enforce it, we do not suppose. But when one who has been going in the wrong direction turns about and proceeds, though slowly, in the contrary direction, the indications are all favorable.

It is said Congress, which reassembles on the 8th of January, will be likely at once to perfect the report of the Civil Service Commission and make it binding, by providing the appropriation necessary to enable the examining board to discharge their duties. No serious opposition to the measure is looked for. It is not claimed that the plan will be found to work altogether without friction in its incipient stages, but it is said to be generally admitted by sincere persons that it is the most practical step which could have been taken for the correction of the abuses that now exist, and that, if the law is impartially enforced, it will gradually reform the entire public service.

The decline in gold to a point lower than it has reached since its withdrawal from general circulation, and this, too, with a protracted stringency in the money market, proves how near together are specie and paper, and our general financial soundness. For closing the gap there is neither pressing need nor general desire, and the probability is that some morning not far distant people will wake to find gold and paper in the same notch, and things going on the same as before, only more steady.

A select party of "revenue reformers" and free traders met in Washington last week, to confer about a Presidential candidate on their platform, and urge early action in Congress on the tariff in the same interest. No report has been made of their doings, but it is understood that Grant's Civil Service flank movement sent them home rather prematurely.

The Harrisburg *Patriot*, the central Democratic organ in Pennsylvania, unbosoms itself after the following fashion:

> "We agree with that intelligent organ of Southern opinion, the New Orleans *Times*, that out of the smoke of battle is coming Senator Trumbull as the man calculated to unite the opposition to the administration."

What next? Trumbull has not a Democratic hair in his head, has never uttered a sentiment in sympathy with that party, and yet its organs profess their willingness to unite on him for President! He will soon distrust himself with such professions of confidence in him repeated by the party he has ever fought and still holds in detestation.

The Ohio politicians are gathering at Columbus, more especially Republicans interested in the election of United States Senator. The contest appears to be between Senator Sherman on one side, and all sorts of unorganized opponents on the other. Rumors of coalition are of course numerous—mostly improbable. A fusion on some new man—ex-Secretary Cox, for instance—would be a very natural thing to attempt, and something like this is apparently what is feared by those who would be damaged by such a movement.

The free-trade coalitionists who met in Washington last week intend after the holidays to begin business in earnest. After the manner of lobbyists in general they have secured a spacious and well appointed dwelling, to maintain their quarters in which will require a liberal allowance of money. This it is said they have, and will spend it liberally. Congress is to be deluged with free-trade documents, and if the tariff law is not made to conform to their views it will not be for the lack of effort.

Rev. Dr. Eliot, of St. Louis, in a sermon recently preached in that city, said that in the year 1849, when fire and pestilence devastated the city, the only assistance received from abroad was a thousand dollars in money sent to the Mayor by the people of Pittsburgh for distribution among the poor. Pittsburgh having been destroyed in 1845, she knew how it felt.

The Northern Pacific Railroad.

Government bonds, in view of their negotiability, are usually considered the most convenient, railroad bonds the most profitable, and real estate mortgages the safest investments. It is the peculiar feature of the Northern Pacific First Mortgage Bonds, which are now offered in this market, that they combine the advantages of all three classes of securities. In the first place they are a real estate mortgage, being a first lien on over fifty million acres of the most valuable lands in the northwest, worth at the lowest estimate two or three times the amount secured. In the next place they are a first and only mortgage on the great northern highway to the Pacific, which possesses incomparable advantages—in many respects over any other transcontinental line. Lastly, they will be just as negotiable as a government bond, the character of the road and the fact that these are printed in German as well as English, giving them a distinct value in any money market of the world. In addition to all this, they bear a higher rate of interest (7 3-10 per cent. in gold) than any other first-class security, and are sold at a price which is very low and which is liable to be advanced at any moment.

Since prevention is the better cure, and the making of wrong-doing impossible preferable to the punishment of wrong-doing, the bill of Senator Edmunds prohibiting all persons employed in the Treasury Department, or in the collection or disbursement of the revenue, from being concerned in the buying or selling of coin, government securities, or stock of any description, under a penalty of ten thousand dollars, or ten years imprisonment, or both, should commend itself to general approval. Had such a law existed during the past, the defalcation of Hodges, and other stock-gambling officials, would not have occurred, to the detriment of the treasury and the injury of the national character. One section of the bill provides that any person who shall aid or assist the employees of the government in speculations of this character shall suffer one-half of the above penalties. This is a wholesome provision, and will be likely to deter unscrupulous speculators from hereafter enticing the servants of the people to their downfall. The ruin and disgrace of more than one man dates from the hour in which he listened to the glittering descriptions and scientific promises of men of this class. It is to be hoped the bill, or some other measure embodying substantially the same provisions, may become a law. As an adjunct of the Civil Service Reform, it would be invaluable.

A circular, embodying a call for a meeting of "earnest" Democrats in Pittsburgh on the 8th of January has been issued from Philadelphia, bearing the signatures of Richard Vaux, William H. White, Joseph Rex, M. B. Leonard, John M. Hutchinson and others of that ilk. The circular starts out with the gratuitous information that the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, "in its present condition, demands unselfish and earnest and united effort to make it harmonious and powerful and successful." It bewails the fact that Democratic voters have lost confidence in the managers of the party and mildly suggests that the remedy for this is in the hands of the party, and winds up: "If you agree in these views, are willing to aid in reaffirming the foundation principles of the Democracy and reasserting the cardinal doctrines and securing the proper means to re-establish the Democratic party on the basis on which it rested when it was victorious, you are earnestly requested to meet, for deliberation, some Democrats of like views, at Pittsburgh, on the anniversary of Jackson's victory, January 8, 1872." Vaux, Monaghan and company are modest men and do not of course know who should be chosen leaders of the disorganized party.

The Chinese authorities have sent an order to Germany for eight steel Krupp guns of different sizes, and a German officer has been already appointed to the position of drill inspector, to teach the use of these guns to a class of Chinese lads connected with the Government arsenal at Shanghai. A Prussian instructor in military tactics has also been imported by the Chinese authorities to drill a body of men at the arsenal. The words of command are, it is said, to be in German. In the neighborhood of Shanghai the Chinese have now three several departments of native troops drilling in English, French and German, besides many still serving under the old *regime*. Should the men ever be called upon to work together, only Moltkes, able to issue commands as if they had the gift of tongues, could brigade them. Should they ever come to battle this diversity must necessarily be as great a source of division and weakness as to the Democratic party is the present Babel-thoughted condition of its members; unless, indeed, the Celestials should revert to their native tactics under a native leader, as, from present indications, the Democracy will probably in their ensuing campaign likewise do.

Among the pending propositions of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, that of Senator Stewart, of Nevada, forbidding the granting of aid to sectarian schools and other institutions, seems one of the best. The assistance given to schools of this class is, of course, derived from taxes imposed upon the whole people, many of whom are utterly opposed to the doctrines taught, or the faith adhered to. The revelations which have been made in New York during the Tammany investigation, for instance, show that in that city the educational, benevolent and religious institutions controlled by the Catholic priesthood were the recipients of large sums of money, granted by the Legislature at different times, while a number of Protestant institutions of various kinds have also been released from taxation or taxed at a lower rate than property of a secular character. These distinctions of practice are now, it is true in their infancy, but there is no telling to what extent they may grow, or to what point they may lead. The public school system of the various States cannot properly be called sectarian, and hence there need be no anxiety on that score.

An important bill was last week introduced into the House of Representatives by Hon. L. D. Shoemaker, granting to every person, officer or otherwise, who served in the army or navy of the United States for the period of ninety days during the rebellion, and received an honorable discharge from service, and who has not already received the benefit of the act, a warrant for one hundred and sixty acres of land, or—in case such person shall have since died—to his widow or minor children, a subsequent marriage not to impair the right of such widow to the warrant. A point of considerable interest in the bill is the authority which it confers for the assignment, transfer or location of the warrants by the warrantees or their legal representatives, according to the provisions of existing laws regarding the public lands. The bill has been read twice and referred to committee. Should it become a law it will probably give general satisfaction, since it is intended solely for the benefit of the defenders of the Union and their survivors.

The officers of the regular army stationed at Yorkville, South Carolina, have formed themselves into an association for the purpose of establishing a monthly periodical; designed to contain a regular monthly letter from each regiment, staff corps, and department and division headquarters of the army, devoted to such items of information as will be of interest to the army at large; each monthly number to give, as far as possible, the history of the United States army for that month. The project seems to have been undertaken partly from dissatisfaction with the plan on which the *Army and Navy Journal* is conducted, since the circular calling attention to the proposed periodical states that "no discussions, only narratives of facts, will be permitted in its columns." It is doubtful whether the project will succeed.

From a report issued by the Bureau of Statistics for the year ending the 30th of June last it would appear that the foreign commerce and imports of Baltimore as compared with those of Philadelphia show very favorably for the former city. The following are the official figures:

	Value.	Duties.
Baltimore	$21,184,800	$8,875,898
Philadelphia	17,913,982	7,131,043
Excess	$3,270,818	$1,744,854

It will thus be seen that the duties collected at the port of Baltimore exceed those at Philadelphia $1,744,854 and the value of goods imported at the former exceeds that of those landed at the latter $3,270,818. These figures place Baltimore as the third most important port in the Union.

George Wilkes, who is the leader of the "Anti-Grant" movement, in the last number of his *Spirit of the Times*, berates the President for not enforcing Civil Service Reform. The article was written before the publication of Gen. Grant's rules cutting up, root and branch, the abuses so much complained of, and no one will envy the writer's feelings. Wilkes calls Grant "The Man with the Cigar," which is good, and repeats Blair's opinion that he is a "despot" in the exercise of power. We have simply to remark that the "despotism" exercised in the use of the power with which he is clothed, regarding Civil Service, is relished amazingly by the people at large, who would be glad to embrace more of it. Don't Gen. Grant's assailants regarding Civil Service feel as though they had been flanked?

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Los Angeles county, California, will yield this year 1,220,000 gallons of wine and 50,000 gallons of brandy, which is a decided increase over the vintage of last year. The estimated cost of making wine is computed at fifteen cents per gallon, the manufacturers generally finding a ready market for their wines at from twenty to thirty cents per gallon.

The Orleans Princes, Duc D'Aumale and Prince de Joinville, have taken their seats as the representatives, respectively, of the departments of the Oise and Haute Marne. These nobles having been living in Paris for some time past, in a manner which exhibits nothing beyond the intense feeling of gratification which they experience in finding themselves once more on the soil of France. This impression is above all conspicuous in the countenance of the Prince de Joinville, who, from being somewhat of a moody man in England (where he seemed to have been impregnated with the spleen of the climate and of the British character), has become juvenile again almost, under the influence of his native air.

The French Minister of Finance, Pouyer Quertier, has found out an easy way of paying the debt of France to Prussia. In a speech delivered recently at the wedding feast of his daughter, when 1,200 of his workmen were present, he said that every hour's work in the whole country represented a milliard a year, and therefore the whole five milliards due to Prussia might be paid off in five years by only an hour's extra work.

Boston is becoming indeed liberalized. Her citizens now actually propose to name a new school house in honor of an esteemed actress. The Bostonians are justly proud of Charlotte Cushman; and, having built a school house upon the identical spot where, July 23, A. D. 1816, the tragic lady was born, the have ordained that the school there to be kept shall be called and known as "the Cushman School." Fifty years ago the people of this same city seriously proposed to crush out for ever all theatrical representations.

Dr. Foster, the geologist, has written a letter in which he gives many interesting details respecting the newly discovered coal of Indiana. The variety known as "block coal," after being submitted to both theoretical and practical tests, has been found to have most of the properties of pure charcoal in the manufacture of iron and steel, and is one of the very few coals that can be introduced into the Bessemer furnace without preliminary coking. The value of such a mineral deposit in developing the industrial interests of Indiana needs no demonstration other than is afforded by the rapid increase in number of the iron foundries, rolling-mills, and manufactures of that State.

The Rochester *Democrat* says that by contrivance of the engineer, Seneca Dobbs, of steam fire engine No. 2, of that city, a saving of about three minutes is accomplished in the hitching of the horses to the engine and hose-cart in case of a fire-alarm. A cord from the sleeping-room leads down into the stable, and is attached by a spring to a movable door in front of the stall, the hay-rack and oat-bin being at the side. In case of a fire-alarm the cord is pulled, the stall-door opens, and the horses rush out and take their places, the engine horses on each side or the pole, and the hose-cart horse in his position. It is a race between the men and these intelligent animals to see who can get to the post of duty first. The horses generally win.

The Boston ball in honor of the Grand Duke was a costly affair. The total expense was $14,678 58; the sale of tickets yielded $8,350; proceeds of promenade concert $566 27, leaving a deficiency of $5,762 31. The guarantee fund was $11,600, and the Committee have assessed the subscribers fifty per cent. of their subscriptions.

A butcher in New York was committed for trial by a police justice on Tuesday last, on a charge of annoying the congregation of a Jewish tabernacle. His offense consisted of hanging pigs before his store, which is near by the church.

The equitable principle of throwing the responsibility of drunkard making on the drunkard maker is gaining ground in a number of States. The Illinois House of Representatives last Wednesday passed a bill for the protection and benefit of the families of drunkards, by making the liquor seller liable to heavy damages.

A vase, lately drawn by a fisherman from the Seine, covered with sand and shells, so as to hide its form, was sold to an antiquary a week or two ago. On cleaning it he discovered a vase of the purest style, egg-shaped, and wonderfully carved. The metal of which it is composed is unlike any known, but the antiquary says it is "bronze of Corinth," and Seneca says of it that it sold for four times its weight in gold. Six kinds of metal are employed in its composition—gold, silver, brass, lead, iron and tin—but the exact quantities are unknown. It probably goes back to Cæsar's epoch.

There is a curious law in existence in Munich, which requires that every corpse, whatever the cause of death may be, shall be publicly exposed at the cemetery before the burial service can take place. The rigid features of the dead can be clearly seen through the broad windows of the room, their bodies elegantly draped and covered with flowers. In the right hand of each is a small cord that reaches upward to a bell. A watchman is always at hand. Burial alive is supposed to be impossible under this arrangement. The law has been enforced for hundreds of years, but there is no record of a life saved by it.

It is mentioned as a triumph of architectural skill that the new Opera House at Providence, Rhode Island, was emptied at the close of an entertainment in four minutes and a-half. That's not wonderful; we've seen an audience leave a theatre in a minute and a quarter. All depends on the number of people who have to leave.

A correspondent of an Eastern paper, writing from our coal regions, represents trade as very depressed in Carbon and Schuylkill counties. He says: "There is no danger of a suspension in the Lehigh region at this time. The men are making a living now, and possibly a little more. It is to be hoped that the men will continue at work, as a suspension would be very damaging to the interests of thousands besides miners. It would be gratifying to have their wages increased. By taking a proper course, this may be accomplished. A suspension, judging from from that of this year, will not increase the pay of miners, nor benefit them in any way."

The Honolulu *Commercial Advertiser* of a recent date says: By late accounts we read that the islanders in some of the groups (in the South seas) have organized themselves for mutual protection against "recruiting and trading" vessels. In some cases the natives are reported to have removed almost wholly from the thinly settled islands and gone to more populous ones for protection. One report mentions that the schooner Donald McLean was warned off from one of the islands. Failing to go promptly she was boarded by swarms of natives, who cut the rigging and turned the vessel adrift. Surely, this was mild revenge when the provocation is remembered—the kidnapping and the carrying into slavery of the people.

The physician must certainly be abroad in the English town of Manchester. At an anti-vaccination meeting recently held in that city, the resolution "That vaccination does not prevent small-pox, but doubles disease and death," was unanimously adopted.

A man was recently discharged from the penitentiary at New York, where he had been for some time on a six months' sentence, having been committed by mistake for another person. He was witness in an assault and battery case, and the stupid court made out the commitment against him instead of the assailant.

Everywhere the daughters of the land appear to be rapidly demonstrating their ability to master the higher branches of learning. The President of the State Agricultural College of Iowa says there are fifty young ladies in the institution, and that but little trouble arises from their intercourse with the young men. The intellectual capacity of the sexes appears to be about equal. The best chemist working in the analytical laboratory is a girl of seventeen. The girls do all the housework, under the superintendence of a matron.

The Hon. N. P. Langford, of Montana, the leader of the famous Yellowstone Expedition of 1870, with several scientific and literary gentlemen, is engaged in an effort to have the Yellowstone region declared a National Park. The district, of which some features have been described in *Scribner's Monthly*, is said to be unadapted for agricultural, mining, or manufacturing purposes, and it is proposed to have its magnificent scenery, hot springs, geysers and cataracts forever dedicated to public uses as a grand national reservation. Congress is to be petitioned to this effect.

That the English are a beer drinking people is well known, but the following statistics are surprising even in face of that knowledge: The last annual report shows a total of 32,623 licensed breweries. Some of these brew 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 barrels a year, and they pay a license fee which foots up very nearly $2,000,000. The value of the beer exported from England to the East Indies, China, Australia, United States and elsewhere is nearly $10,000,000.

It is rumored that the Pope has commissioned Count d'Harcourt once more to solicit the hospitality of France in his name, and that M. Thiers has placed the chateau of Pau at the disposal of his Holiness. It is said, however, that the Pope considers the situation of the chateau as too bleak for his habitation, and would prefer Avignon, which he regards in some sense as still the property of the Holy See.

From New Orleans it is learned that the planters are hurrying in their sugar crops, the recent frosts necessitating great urgency in pressing out the juice. Altogether the yield will be below the estimate of last year. Though much more was planted and cultivated than last season, the weather has been generally so unfavorable that the yield has been considerably less. On a majority of the plantations but little over half a crop will be realized. Notwithstanding this unsatisfactory yield, there is a general feeling of hopefulness, and a spirit of activity and enterprise quite perceptible among planters, which gives assurance of improved prospects and enlarged culture.

The Presbyterian Church, since the union of the Old and New Schools, now numbers 35 synods, 167 presbyteries, 4,346 ministers, 4,616 churches, and 455,378 members, representing a total aggregate of souls under its care of over two millions, not counting half a million in the churches connected with the Southern Assembly.

The New Orleans *Times* is in favor of the annexation of Cuba. It says: "The practical solution of the Cuban question will be found in the repetition of the diplomacy by which we acquired Florida. We found it a sort of political Laputa, afloat on the surface of the globe, without national control or moorings, like a ship abandoned at sea. We boarded and took possession of it, and when the owners appeared and set up claims to the property, we quieted their pretensions by paying them a reasonable sum for whatever rights they had. Spain was easily satisfied, and, in fact, greatly relieved by getting rid of possessions which she could not hold in security and peace."

Says a New York letter: "It is settled now that the Nilsson Opera Troupe are not to go to Philadelphia for the present. After next week they will go West, beginning at Pittsburgh. By the way, the German musician, Busch, who was arrested a few days since for obtruding himself upon the fair Swede, and sent to the city prison therefor, was no sooner liberated than he proceeded to her hotel and renewed his attentions, leading to his arrest for the second time. The poor fellow, beyond doubt, is demented."

The *Journal des Débats* gives the following description of the ceremony of passing around the loving cup at the Mansion House, London. "The loving cup is a great golden vase with a cover, and filled with a mixture of champagne, claret and spices. The Lady Mayoress turned to the left side, holding the cup with her two hands. M. Leon Say raised the cover while she drank. He then took the cup in his turn, and turning to the left, received from his neighbor the same service while drinking. The round of the table was thus made amid the grave salutations of those passing the cup. The ancient usage wills that three persons be always standing at the same time, the one who drinks, the one who holds the cover, and the one who is to hold the cover next. It appears that the office of the third person standing is to watch over the two others that they may not be knocked on the head while they are drinking."

Newfoundland is just now enjoying an era of great commercial prosperity. The capture of the almost fabulous number of 600,000 seals in the spring of this year, and a most successful cod fishery, have been followed by the reappearance of mackerel on the coast after an absence of forty years. Money, too, seems to be abundant, the local banks having reduced the rate of interest.

In France, the manufacturing of matches sustains 25,000 workmen, and seven millions of francs are invested in the business. The Government proposes to tax it; the manufacturers say if it does the consumption of matches will fall off three-fourths, and that five millions of dollars' worth of property will be rendered valueless, and over twenty thousand laborers thrown out of employment.

The last vessel that sailed from Port Elizabeth, South Africa, for London, took out diamonds to the value of nearly fifty thousand dollars. The proposition recently made to annex the diamond fields to the British colony is favorably received, as it is thought that it will give security to those who are engaged in diamond hunting and to the inhabitants generally.

Mr. Porter, of Missouri, having completed a century without any prospect of dissolution, has concluded to rub out and begin over again. Accordingly his gray hair is turning black and he is cutting a third set of teeth at the early age of one hundred and one.

It is stated that a preliminary meeting of the bituminous and anthracite coal men was recently held in the Schuylkill district, at which a considerable spirit of mutual forbearance was exhibited. An adherence to the basis of $2 75 with $2 25 as a minimum was advised and will probably prevail. The total receipts of coal for the year will, it is said, exceed those of last year to from two to three hundred thousand tons. The supply of anthracite will be about half a million short.

The Postmaster General reports that the total cost of the United States ocean mail steamship service for the year 1871, including $625,000 paid from special appropriations for steamship service to Japan and China, to Brazil and the Hawaiian Islands, was $975,995 71.

Information has just been received of a volcanic outbreak at Ternate, Java. On the 7th of August a violent earthquake was felt and the Ternate mountain, after emitting rumbling sounds, varied by loud reports, and in the afternoon cas out streams of lava. At daybreak on the 8th the outburst became worse and the population began to fly to the islands of Tidore and Halmabeira. All the Tidorse or Ternate fled back to their island, accompanied by thousands of other runaways. The Chinese were the first to seek their safety in flight. The casting out of fire and stones held on for about twelve days, after which it became less. The damage caused to houses and plantations has been enormous, but has not been as yet accurately ascertained.

What will be Chicago's next calamity? The *Times*, of that city, says: "For the information of people abroad. The *Times* hereby announces that the next thing in order on the programme of calamities for Chicago is an earthquake. Fire, and flood, and hurricane have successively put in an appearance within the last seventy days, and to their credit it must be said that each has done its "level best" to extirpate this obstinate town. But each has failed to completely fulfill the job. It now remains for an earthquake to pay us a visit, and try its power in tumbling down what the flames, the flood, and the hurricane have left. In the proper sequence of events, people abroad need not entertain the slightest doubt that an earthquake is the next thing in order at Chicago."

Dr. James McCosh, President of Princeton College, in his annual statement says that there are now 380 students on the roll. The College has five fellows, each with a salary of $600 a year, pursuing higher studies in philosophy, science or literature in Princeton, New York, Edinburgh and Berlin. The sum of $120,000 has been subscribed to build a new library, the building for which is being erected as rapidly as possible. An effort is being made to increase the salaries of Professors to $3,000 each per annum, for which purpose Mr. Robert Bonner has subscribed $5,000.

A number of English Unitarians, assembled in solemn conclave, recently passed a resolution, *nemine contradicente*, declaring that "This meeting does not believe in the doctrine of an endless hell, as taught in the shorter catechism."

A young man named Frederick Snedecer was arrested in New York on Friday, charged with dealing in forged Allentown, Pa., school bonds. He sold to a broker named Miner fourteen bonds of the denomination of $500 and fifteen of $200, receiving in payment $8,500. Not satisfied with this sale he endeavored to sell other bonds valued at $9,000, but it having been ascertained that the first batch were forged Snedecer was arrested and is now in the tombs waiting trial.

Four thousand cloth-dressers, in the employ of forty firms at Leeds, England, have been locked out because they refused to sign a promise not to support the nine hours' movement. Some time ago the dressers obtained an advance of wages, since then the Saturday half-holiday has been conceded, and now they demand the nine hours' limit, the notices for which expire this week. Some firms have conceded the demand.

Says a New York letter written before Christmas: "There are to be various new developments at the advanced ritualistic churches. The Christmas "Complines" and "midnight Eucharistic Sacrifices," are among the novelties, while as if to outdo all the rest in shocking the nerves of Low Churchmen, Rev. Father Bradley, of St. Sacrament's, actually advertises that "confessions will be heard every evening, after Even Song."

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the purest sweetest and best in the world. Physicians have decided it superior to any other Cod Liver Oil in market. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others.

"We Consider
Burnett's Flavoring Extracts superior to any others.'
—*Parker House, Boston*.

For Indigestion, Dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MW*

"*A SLIGHT COLD*," *COUGHS*.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "slight cold" which would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" give sure and almost immediate relief. TThs*

FAMILY NEWSPAPERS.

Only $4
for
$35,000 Worth
of choice
Engravings,
and over
4,000 Columns
of the
Best Reading
(as much as is contained in over 100 Dollar Books) supplied in the *American Agriculturist* and *Hearth and Home* during a single year, and both are sent to one address for $4.
ORANGE JUDD & CO.,
245 Broadway, New York.

Taws & Hartman,
ENGINEERS,
1,235 and 1,237 North Front St., Phila.
BLAST FURNACES AND ROLLING MILLS,
DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED.
Drawings for Machinery made, and Estimates furnished. Special Fittings for BLAST FURNACES on hand and made to order.
Taws & Hartman's Patent Air Hoist.
AGENTS FOR
Kent's Patent Hot Blast Pipe.
Thomas' Patent Safety Lift for Bell and Hopper, to prevent explosions.
Also, Horton's Patent Water Breast.

SCIENCE AND THE BIBLE.
The grandest book of the times. The most valuable, the most impressive, the most readable, the most popular—a store-house of golden thought. Rich in research, profound in truths, vivid in descriptions, unfolding in full and flowing eloquence the amazing grandeur of the "SIX WORK-DAYS OF GOD." It completely captivates its readers, stirs the imagination, illuminates the mind, and exalts the soul. One agent sold 96, another 52, another 42, another 46, another 45 in one week, and another 167 in two weeks. 32 beautiful full-page engravings, rose-tinted paper and superb binding. A handsome present for the holidays.
PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT AT LIBERAL PAY OFFERED Young Men, Ladies, Teachers and Clergymen in every town and county. Send for circular to
ZIEGLER & McCURDY,
518 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHAS. ABEL & CO.,
172 Wylie Street, Pittsburgh,
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY AND TOILET GOODS.
Pure WINES and LIQUORS for Medical Purposes.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the Estate of WILLIAM KELLY, deceased, late of Marshall township. All persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
THOMAS ROBINSON, Jr., Administrator,
Marshall Township.
December 15, 1871.

$150 A MONTH! EMPLOYMENT!
EXTRA INDUCEMENTS!
A premium HORSE and WAGON for Agents. We desire to employ Agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low priced, licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo

History of the Great Fires
In CHICAGO and the WEST, by Rev. E. J. GOODSPEED, D. D., of Chicago. The only complete History of these great events. 600 8vo. pages; 50 engravings; price $2 50; outfit, $1 00. 70,000 already sold. Profits go to sufferers. Agents wanted. Address H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., 37 Park Row, New York, or J. W. Goodspeed, Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.

HUNTING AND TRAPPING
$15 to $25 a day made easily by any one with our new process of Catching Foxes, Mink, &c. Full particulars sent free for 50 cents. Address all letters to
HUDSON BAY TRAPPING CO.,
Parker's Landing, Armstrong county, Pa.

$300 A MONTH AND EXPENSES to good Canvassers. Samples free. C. M. LININGTON, Chicago.

FAMILY NEWSPAPERS.

THE
Pure, Good,
True,
Beautiful,
Interesting,
Instructive,
are all combined in that admirable Illustrated Home Paper,
Hearth and Home.
(Established in 1868.)
EDITORS:
Edward Eggleston,
Mary E. Dodge,
Geo. C. Eggleston,
Mrs. S. Newbould,
Mary B. Sleight,
George Thurber,
Joseph Harris,
Geo. E. Waring, jr.,
Peter Henderson,
Henry Stewart,
William Clift,
and many other Editorial Writers and Contributors residing in and reporting from different localities.
The following brilliant Popular Writers are also engaged for 1872, Volume IV., of Hearth and Home, now beginning, viz.:
Jean Ingelow,
Louisa M. Alcott,
Edward Everett Hale,
Elizabeth Stuart Phelps,
Harriet Prescott Spofford,
Rebecca Harding Davis,
Rose Terry,
Maria R. Oakey,
Lucia G. Runkle,
Frank R. Stockton,
"H. H.", and others.
Hearth and Home abounds in good Editorials on live topics; in the Best Original Stories, of the purest character and highest grade, from the most eminent writers; with a most valuable Household Department helpful to every Housekeeper and every Woman; a Children's and Youth's Department, that for pleasing and instructive stories, pictures, etc., and for arousing a healthful spirit of emulation in children, has no equal in the world. In short, Hearth and Home is a complete and very choice Home and Literary Newspaper of the highest order, splendidly Illustrated with over $25,000 Worth of Original, Beautiful, Engravings.
To every busy man, woman, and child, Hearth and Home is an invaluable News Journal. Each number gives the News of the Week and the Day, brought up to the moment of going to press, so that its readers become intelligently acquainted with all important current events in every part of the world, without wading through acres of printed matter.
Every Man, Woman, Child,
should have Hearth and Home
It is Valuable, Beautiful, CHEAP. . . TRY IT.
Supplied everywhere by Newsmen at 8 cents a copy.
Terms: — $3.00 a year; Four copies for $11; Ten or more copies, only $2.50 each.
N. B.—*Hearth and Home, with American Agriculturist, to one address, $4 a year. The two papers are* entirely different.
Volume IV. begins with 1872.
ORANGE JUDD & CO.,
Editors and Publishers,
245 Broadway, New York.

The BEST and CHEAPEST
Good Reading
for
Yourself
and
Your Family;
Interesting,
Instructive,
Trustworthy;
For City,
Village,
For Country;
Farm,
Garden,
Household.
For Children; *for* Youth; *for* Fathers; *for* Mothers; *for* House-keepers; *for* Gardeners; *for* Farmers; *for* Fruit Growers; *for* Stock Raisers; *for* Bee-Keepers; *for* Mechanics; *for* Merchants; *for* Professional Men; *for* any one *in City, Village, or Country*. The
American
Agriculturist
(Established in 1842.)
read and highly approved by the largest circle of subscribers to any similar Journal in the world; and everywhere recognized as the Standard Authority in America for Agricultural and Horticultural information. For 1872, the
Thirty-First Annual Volume
(beginning now) will give over $12,000 worth of Fine Engravings, and over 1000 Large Columns of the Choicest Reading, prepared by many *practical, intelligent* Men and Women, *who know what they write about*, from much experience and observation.
The Instruction and Information
are so Plain, so Practical, and so Varied, that it is impossible for any man, woman, or child, to read a volume without getting many hints that will each be worth and pay back more than a whole year's cost.
CHEAP.—*The immense circulation so divides the expense that the paper is furnished at about the cost of the printing paper.*—Try it a Year.—It will Pay Well.
TERMS: $1.50 a year; *four* subscribers $5 a year; *ten* subscribers for $12; twenty or more subscribers, only $1 each.
N. B.—*American Agriculturist and Hearth and Home sent for $4 a year.*
Begin Now with Volume 31.
ORANGE JUDD & CO.,
Editors and Proprietors,
245 Broadway, N. Y.